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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-30 P. M.				
26th Dec	SALSETTE	6900	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10690
16th "	TARMORA	7950		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6900	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6900	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	6900	MOREA	11090
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6900	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 3rd "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11090
24th "	MOREA	11090		
1st May	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6900	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	542.2	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabrovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radosich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabrovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radosich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabrovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radosich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	25th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* TORWARTS	5,000	B. Belinich	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Radich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years, THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radonicich	26th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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Suesen House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 28th Dec.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 24th Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Dec.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,313 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Dec, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

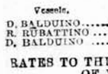
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,021 tons, sailing on or about 2nd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY,
22nd December, 1908.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guironnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guironnet	29th Jan. 1909.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure. 1909
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	...16th Dec.	25th Dec, 1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Handa	...26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kou	... 9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	...21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	...5th Feb.	16th Feb.

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES

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FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
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R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4380	D. Mazanzini	15th Mar. 1909.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
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CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909.
ISCHIA	6,009	G. Bolitto	17th Mar, 1909.

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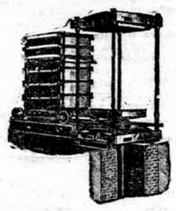

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP..... „ 50,00,000

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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Do.	do.	SOFAS ...	... „ „ 10
Do.	do.	EASY CHAIRS	... „ „ 10
Do.	do.	TABLES	... „ „ 10

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K. & S. MOTOR COY,
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ARRIVED ON 22ND INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Ships Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*
Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 22nd December, 1908.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant for (XMAS DAY).

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the NEW Issue will be ready for delivery to Shareholders, in exchange for receipts for payments made, from TUESDAY, 22nd instant.
For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OWING to Christmas and New Year Holidays the Nos. 121 DOWN and 120 UP KURLA LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN on SATURDAYS the 26th December, 1908, and 2nd January, 1909.
Also the Nos. 127 Down and 128 UP KURLA LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN on 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1908, and on the 1st January, 1909.
H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1908.

MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS having allotted over 3,000 SHARES in the above Company, are prepared to receive applications for the few Shares remaining unallotted up to 23rd December, 1908, on which date the LIST of APPLICATIONS will CLOSE. Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from MARSLAND PRICE & Co., Mazagon, Neabit Lane, Mazagon, or from R. A. WILLIS, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Return Tickets at Reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any station, distant over 50 miles, on the Broad-gauge Section.
For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1908.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
There are VACANCIES in CHOIR SCHOLARSHIPS, for Boys with good voices, between the age of 10 and 12 years. Apply
EDGAR FAULKNER,
Cathedral Organist,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.
For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

JUDGES, LAWYERS, TEACHERS—All Brain workers and Persons of Sedentary Habits and Occupation use regularly our Turkish Baths.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.
All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.
ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Re. 1; Rs. 2, 3, 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 21. Flower at Re. 1; 2-8; 3-8; 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALMER & Co., Steam Buildings, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS DAY.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
WITH
FILMS SPECIALLY SELECTED
FOR THIS
HAPPY OCCASION
AND
A GRAND FISH POND.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.
TO-NIGHT
AND
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
WILL BE THE LAST 2 SHOWS OF THIS WEEK'S.
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
NOTICE.
Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE, GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Rs. 1,000 in cash.
To be given away by the ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE during the XMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
Commencing from
WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER,
ENDING
SUNDAY, the 3rd JANUARY.
For full particulars see Handbills.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.
TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)
The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.
This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.
DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—1 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
(0, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,00 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and dividends when due.
JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Semarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
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Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We ask it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the cod of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Re. 1 and Rs. 2 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS.—6 NEW CYCLES to clear from Rs. 100 and upwards. From December 24th to commence. 1 week only—CYCLE EXCHANGE, 41, Medow Street, Fort.

BRAN PIE:—PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld, are as usual this year arranging a TREAT FOR CHILDREN. Parcels containing TOYS, DOLLS, SWEETS and ammas eight per dip.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No 588 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

OMBAY PERFUMERY MART, MEDOW Street.—FISH POND, Great attraction. LOVELY PRIZES. Parents requested to attend with Children and try luck on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Fine String Band in attendance.

CHRISTMAS ENJOYMENTS.—Crackers, Sweets, Chocolate, Cheese, Fruit Slices, Stockings, Silk, Woollen, Lisle,—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premise in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour excursions, Towing, etc., always available powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Liquors, Provisions and Stores to officers and civil servants on most favourable terms. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class European and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 8, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1875.

GUARANTEE.—"Girss and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girss, Wants, and their Guaranteed Nights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Persia, Tours and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Ships and Air Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India, showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Annual Subscription Rs. 2 (inclusive Postage).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Prospectus and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities. Name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas, Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALMER & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, the noted and most reliable hosiers for Stores Groceries and Provisions. Quality guaranteed and prices equal to the Bazaar. Price list on Application.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and comfort of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE SALE of FURNITURE by Benjamin, Wimbridge, Roberts and others, at "Il Palezzo" the Ridge, Malabar Hill, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 P.M.

TO BE LET GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in front of sea, at Nepean Sea Road, at Rs. 175 per mensem and a shop at Hornby Road, on the ground floor of Mahomed Building. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited 2, Green Street Fort habits 'the Banks' Bombay.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a smart LADY TYPIST and Shorthand writer. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 821, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.
All sizes, widths and bores.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ash Lane, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and behind Messrs Marcks and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as set of dining table, dining chairs, sideboard; dumbwaiter, English-made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped tables and teapoys, lady's secretariat, corner cabinet, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, blackwood Zoorula Almira in 4 pieces, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chests-of-drawers, cloth and hanging presses, iron safe, also open carved blackwood furniture, pictures, table ornaments, 400 days' Clock in dome, half plate camera by Lancaster with accessories, Brussels, and Persian carpets, hall, table, and hanging lamps, glassware and crockeryware, brat plateware, canary in cage, glassbead and fancy door chiks, marble clock with figure, etc., the property of a lady proceeded upcountry and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NANDURA PRESSING AND GINNING FACTORY.

Under instructions from Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1908, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, without reserve.
Pressing and Ginning Factory situate at Nandura in the Berar.
Particulars of the Pressing Factory.
LAND measuring 4 acres and 18 gunthas or thereabouts annual assessment Rs. 10-8-0 and ground rent Rs. 45 per annum with buildings consisting of Press House with Sheds, Engine and Boiler House, godown, Bungalow with quarters and well with tanks. MACHINERY—one half Press and Finisher by D. Stewart & Co., Ltd. complete with Pipe connections; 1 H. P. Cylinder Engine Boiler by I. Bill and Sons: one Boiler 20' by 6' 110lbs pressure; 1 Hoxgarts opener Engine, cotton weighing scale; beam scale, fire pump with hose, etc.
Particulars of the Ginning Factory.
LAND measuring 4 acres and 25 gunthas or thereabouts, assessment Rs. 11-8-0 and Rs. 45 ground rent per annum with buildings (Ginning house, Engine and boiler House masonary tank.)
MACHINERY consisting of Lancashire Boiler by Penman and Co., 1 High Pressure Cylinder Engine by Halborough, 32 single roller Platts gins complete with shaftings and fire pump with hose and Lathe 10ft.
Further particulars and conditions of sale and the detailed list of the machinery, etc., can be had on application from the verdors or from the auctioneers.

SALE OF DAMAGED BALES OF YARN AND PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Islam Mill, Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following damaged by fire and water.
32 bales grey and coloured yarn, 12 bales fancy and other piece-goods, also a large quantity of loose pieces such as domestic, long cloth, twills, Zanzibar cloth, Thanna cloth, Soosi, Cheeks, Loongi, Sheetings, doopettas, etc. About 215 beams with grey and coloured yarn. About 325 lbs, lamp wicks and 130 drums full of yarn. About 600 Warp and Weft bobins.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1908.

NOW READY.
PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.
JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.
As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply to *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property, situated at Shaikh Abdoola Doctor Street, advertised to take place To-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th January next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidas the following parcels of pearls.
Parcel No. 224—2 Bundles, 867 round undrilled Asmani pearls about 225 chows.
Parcel No. 293—7 Bundles, 365 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 300 chows.
Parcel No. 424—2 Bundles, 12 strings, 393 sky coloured pearls, about 144 chows.
Parcel No. 426—2 Bundles, 263 fancy button pearls, about 75 chows.
On account and risk of Messrs. Bapulal Lalloobhoy & Co.
Parcel No. 417—3 Bunches, 21 strings, 683 round string pearls, about 85 chows.
1 Bunch of pearls.
1 pearl nose-ring.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada, Girgaum and Khetwadi Back Road, Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the site on WEDNESDAY the 6th January next, at 4-30 p.m. the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years.
KOOBHARWADA SECTION SCHEME No. III.
Plot No. 3—Situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road, First Pathan Street and Northbrook Street, containing about 1,220 square yards.
Plot No. 4—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Koobharwada Street, about 1,120 square yards.
Plot No. 5—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada Street and Bhundari Street, about 841 square yards.
GIRGAUM AND KHETWADI SECTION.
Plot No. 1A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,433 square yards.
Plot No. 2A—At Sandhurst Road near its junction with Dharai Road, about 1,096 square yards.
Plot No. 3A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road with Khetwadi Main Road about 899 squares yards.
Plot No. 4A—Near junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 6th Lane, about 1,119 square yards.
Plot No. 5 A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi 2nd Lane and Khetwadi 3rd Lane, about 608 square yards.
Full particulars, auction condition, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.
N. B.—The sale will be held on Plot No. 3 Kumbherwada opposite Golepitha.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Hornby Road, Fort, next to the Government Mews and at Colaba Reclamation, facing the sea.
Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the site the following building plots for the term of 99 years.
Plots No. 82, Hornby Road Estate about 871 square yards.
Plots No. 82A do. do. do. 867 square yards.
Plots No. 15 Colaba Reclamation facing the sea, about 949 square yards of building area, and about 467 square yards of area not to be built upon.
For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate together with a copy of the Board rules and regulations for building can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
N. B.—The sale of plots No. 15, Colaba Reclamation, will also take place on plot No. 82, Hornby Road Estate at the same time.
BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY. No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).
The materials for removal of the following building:
Building Street No. 434-436, Case No. 410, Samuel Street.
AUCTION SALE of Cutlery, Combs, Electro-plateware Hosiery, Lamps, &c., &c., damaged by fire and water.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs, Walter Nutter and Co's Office, No. 16, Green Street, on account of the concerned the following goods salved from the fire that lately occurred there.
A quantity of goods damaged by fire and water, such as Combs, Electro-plateware, Hosiery, Umbrella frames, sticks, lamps, bicycles, stationaries, hardware and other fancy goods, office furniture, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINESE CURIOSITIES.
SALE OF Old Chinese Embroidery and Porcelain.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a collection of valuable old Chinese embroidery and porcelain, consisting of sleeves, coats, collars, table cloths, old peach bloom Khanghi jars, Kien lung blue colour jars, K.L. peach bloom vase, water jar, shallow blue bottle, blue and white and brown colour bottles, soong pent trays, yung ching blue penholder, tri cheng square bottles, chik-hang blue jar, Tasming brass vase, K. H. and K. L. bottles, plates, etc.
Also a collection of valuable Jade carved works Jade bottle, snuff bottles, etc.
The goods are now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers
BOMBAY, 23RD DECEMBER, 1908.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEA
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been grown and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NOOTIES
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Ansung-Hsien	Lyons	Peking
Changchung	London	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penguin (Minden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Singapore	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Saigon (Fort Arthur)	
Lyons		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K KODAMA
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796.815
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.
L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-year

THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THE FASCINATING

SHOW-ROOMS

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL DISPLAY FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' HATS, HAND BAG. PURSES, SETS COMBS, GAMES, HANDKERCHIEF, NECKLACES, BELTS, &c.

THE GRAND

XMAS BRAN PIE

WILL BE OPEN

from MONDAY, 21st Dec., 1908, Annas 12 and Rs. 1-8 a dip.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Newshera, 1,961 tons Captain G N Ramage, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 36 cases opium, and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain L G Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Calcutta &c, -with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3,339 tons, Captain N McNeil, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool via Lisbon, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mrs. W. Strong and children, Mrs. Edwards, Miss M Fox, Miss L Baines, Mrs Sharpe, Mrs Calet, Rev A W Davies, Mrs Melles, Mrs Kyson and infts. Rev E S Hollands, and 3 others and 71 Portuguese troops.

THE steamer Romany, 2,579 tons, Captain J R Nasbet, will sail to-day for Aroe Bay, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's, steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain J D Andrews, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate Ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo, and the following passengers: —For Colombo—Mr J S Elmore, Mr L P Salomon, Mr J Rustomjee, Mr E L Sim, Mr R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr B R B Jeejeebhoy. Mr N M Parvey, Mr Cousne Harman Koller, Mr Cothari, Mrs Lamne, Miss Hindmarsh, M C J Asbury, Sergt E and Mrs Handley, Private Dixon, and Miss F E de Mole; For Melbourn—Mr A Wiren; For Sydney—Capt F W Holden, Mr C C Lake; For Singhapore—Mr and Mrs I Brice, Miss Stuart Hunten, and Mr F R Hill.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphinx Jowett S Litchford ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 22

Abbotsford	2352 Scroggin	The Bombay Co
Alavi	2321 Hill	B & P S N Co
Arcadia	3574 Hayward	P & O Co
Arabia	4167 Leigh	London 2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur	2936 Gubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519 Evenson	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022 House	R A Willis
Clutha	1917	Kaselburn M M & Co
Caledonia	3329 Gordon	London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
City of Sparta	3339 McNeil	K Nixon & Co
Dwarka	759 Cuthbush	M M & Co
Fife	2494 Harrison	The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness	Sheelston	W & A G & Co
Hatumet	2581 Peters	W & A G & Co
Inconstant	2572 Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Istar	2979 Jacob	T Morrison & Co
Kilkarran	2413 Smith	Calcutta
Lady Gordon	316 Butler	M M & Co
Lord Kelwin	2158 Moser	K N & Co
Nairung	2862 Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Nuddrea	1944 Antin	M M & Co
Palinurus	300 Hickman	B I Marine
Bomung	2679 Nasbet	W & A G & Co
Shah Najaf	2751 Foster	Shah S N Co
Strathness	2812 Lamont	W & A G & Co
Speinburn	3173 Crosthwaite	W & A G & Co
Seirstad	617 Tannager	F F Campbell & Co
Surada	3400 Archdeacon	M M & Co
Thornbeck	2345 Shelton	Shaw Wallace & Co
Waroonga	1607 Bamber	M M & Co
Wardha	2552 Heywood	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ardgowan	2725	Johnston	Barrow-in-Furness	25-12	T M & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull via Karachi	24-12	F M & Co
D & E Babenfels	2932	Probst	Hamburg	1-1-09	W & A G & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	N F		M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	P Gulf	23-12	B & P S N Co
H Rahmani	1873	God lu	Red Sea Ports	24-12	B & P S N Co
N Liebanfels	2357	Ottmann	Hamburg via K'chi	24-12	W & A Graham & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Middlesbrough	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
R Adalia	2482	Hamford	Rotterdam	24-12	K N & Co
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	Ganoa	4-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia		4315 Osborne	Liverpool	27-12 W & A Graham & Co
2	Kogeshima Maru	3374	Arakawa Kobe	25-12	N Y K
3	Chyebassa	3992	Walgo	Hull & Antwerp	24-12 M Mackenzie & Co
4	Shah Nasir	2555	Ranill Jeddah	2-1-09	E Tajbhoy
5	Elgin	2113	Potts	Genoa 4-1-09	Ralli Brothers
6	Angola	2391	Davis	Calcutta	25-12 F Muir & Co
7	Karbar	3163	Frosell	Trieste 1-1-09	A L S N Co
8	Silesia	3340	Rabaniaich Kobe	26-12	A L S N Co
9	City of Agra	3093	Buck	Kchi	23-12 K N & Co
10 & 11	Delhi	4781	Andrews	Shanghai	23-12 P & O Co
12	Persia	4198	Hamilton	London	31-1-09 P & O S Co
13	Newshera	1961	Ramage	Calcutta	2-1-09 M M & Co
16	Kirby Bank		2993 Keer & Antwerp		23-12 Shaw Wallace & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	N F	M M & Co

M W D D

Governor	2120	Burmeister	Zanzibar	23-12 A Strangs

H W B D

Satvaji	547	Hussein	Karachi	22-12 B S N Co Ld
Kavasji	533	Mahomed	B'Naz	23-12 B S N Co Ld
Bahadari	829	Pakeera	Mangalore	25-12 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	City of Sparta	M Neil	Liverpool, Nov 27
	Surada	Archdeacon	Calcutta, &c
	Newshera	Ramage	Basreh, Dec 9

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Virawa	Emmitt	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Delhi, Andrews, for Shanghai.
" Romany, Nasbit, for Aroe Bay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nera, for Marseilles, &c.
" Newshera, for Calcutta, &c.
" Chanda, for London, Antwerp, &c.
" Seiratad, for Singapore and Bangkok.
" Falls of Moness, for Mostyn Deeps.
" Saisette, for Aden.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, arrived at London on the morning of the 21st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left Suez on the evening of the 19th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sardinia, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Moldavia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Praga, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, left Seychelles, for Bombay on the 21st afternoon.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer R. Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—40 bales wool, M Ratansey; 50 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 cwts grains, J Lukhmidas; 8 bales wool, M Balia; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 16 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Circassia s—100 cwts turmeric. T Canji; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 28 bales hides, H O and H Moossa; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co,

FOR LEITH.

Umvalsi s—4,000 cwts Mussoor, 10,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 18,000 cwts cottonseed G Madowji and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, D Sassoon and Co; 6,062 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,250 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2,589 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 52 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—1,454 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 225 cwts gum, P Jhethabhoy; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Nera s—3 pots rosa oil, M A Patheria.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—57 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 60 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Falls of Moness s—7,800 manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR FIUME,

Koerber s—66 bales hemp. G Radha Kisondas.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerbor s—125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 204 cwts turmeric, R Damji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—9 cwt horns, M H E Ellias; 3 cwts ivory M Kassam.

Silesia s—1,100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—800 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

Silesia s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—108 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 360 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Kageshima Maru s—250 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, N Fetehally and Co; 650 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 52 bales cotton, Y N Madraswalla and Co; 850 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kageshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotten Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKORICHI.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd December.

Nil.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt., Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition of the 20th instant.

WINNERS OF SPOONS.

Running man 5 shots. 500 Yards.

Gr. Hatton	5 hits	Corpl. Niven	30+8=38
Gr. Collyer	5 hits	S 1. Maber	30+8=38
Sapper Hotz	4 hits	S. M. Solley	29+9=38

The next spoon shoot will take place on 10-1-09.

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec. B. V. A. Rifle Association,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd December.

633.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the 23rd and 27th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

631.—Members are reminded that there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday the 29th instant.

635.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 6569 Vol. E. M. Moses.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

OFFICIALS of the United States Navy Department recently witnessed some remarkable experiments with a new torpedo gun at the torpedo station at Newport, Rhode Island. Rear-Admiral Davis, the inventor, claims that there are no torpedo nets in existence which can resist the torpedoes fired from his gun. The gun discharged torpedoes with such extraordinary velocity that they easily penetrated steel torpedo nets and a steel hulk which had previously resisted Whitehead torpedoes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEIR—December 19, in the morning, accidentally drowned, Arthur David Weir, Third Officer of the s.s. "Naderi," in Prince's Dock. Deeply regretted by his brother Officers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER—December 9, at Quetta, the wife of Capt. L. F. Ashburner, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

KIRWAN—December 17, at the Gables, Coonoor, the wife of Mr. L. E. Kirwan, of a son.

LORING—December 13, at Quetta, the wife of Capt. C. B. Loring, 37th Lancers, of a daughter.

TALBOT CROSBIE—December 15, at Ferozepore, the wife of M. B. Talbot-Crosbie, B. G. A., of a daughter.

WHITE—December 12, at Delhi, the wife of H. H. White, Allahabad Bank, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—SEE—December 16, at St. Johns' Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. Canon T. E. F. Cole, James Earle Adams, M. R. C. V. S., to Mary Josephine Rachel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel See, of Grafton, N. S. W.

LONGHURST—NESTOR—December 15, at Saint John's Church, Calcutta, Albert Henry, son of Sir Henry Bell Longhurst, to Beatrice Margaret, daughter of the late W. R. Nestor.

DEATHS.

EDDY—December 14, at Hazaribagh, (suddenly) Henry Charles Eddy.

STEWART—December 18, at Chandpur, David, second son of Provost Stewart, Monifieth, Scotland.

TICE—December 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Florence Madalene Tice, beloved wife of William Tice, of 9, Elysium Row, Calcutta.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully, W. E. H., Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully, D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully, J. K. G., L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 10-49m., 11-55a. Low water, 5-14m., 5-0a.

University Examination Results, L. M. and S.

Police Club's Christmas Tree for Children, Town Hall, 4 p.m. and Quadrille Party, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 24—Christmas Eve. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay High Court Christmas Vacation begins. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 11-33m, Low water, 5-56m. 5-39a.

Friday, December 25.—Christmas Day, Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 0-35m., 0-18a. Low water, 6-38m., 6-19a.

Saturday, December 26.—Bombay Extra Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 1-16m., 1-5a, Low water, 7-21m., 7-0a.

Sunday, December 27.—1st Sunday after Christmas. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill, Sun rises 7h. 10m.; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water 1-58m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-7m., 7-44a.

Monday, December 28.—Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p.m. The Saraswati Mills, Dean Lane, 1 p.m. Sun rises, 7h-11m. Sun sets, 6h 10m, High water, 2-42m., 2 50a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-34a.

Tuesday, December 29.—H. E. the Governor's Band Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 6-30 to 11 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade. Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h., 11m.; High water, 3-30m., 3-53a.; Low water, 10-2m., 9-39a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Friday, the 25th instant, being Christmas Day and a Post Office holiday, the latest day of posting foreign parcels at the town sub-post offices in Bombay will be Thursday.

THE TELANG ANNIVERSARY.—The Hindu Union club celebrated the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, at the Hirabag Hall near Cawasji Patel Tank, Khandewadi, on Sunday, when Dr. Anant Narayen Sambare delivered a discourse in Marathi on the late Mr. Justice Telang's life and work.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Rama Mangal, a serang on the s. s. "Caledonia," was charged with stealing two pillow slips, a sheet and other articles, valued at Rs. 5. As articles were missing from time to time, the accused's kit was searched and the articles complained of were recovered. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a public lecture in Hindustani will be delivered by Mr. Mahomed Khan Bawa Khan, G. B. V. C., to the Gowlees in Mr. Ahmad Moosa's Dawani opposite Byculla Station, De Lisle Road, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) The subject of the lecture is :—"Supply of pure milk with special reference to the cleanliness of stables &c." Mr. Haji Jusuff Haji Esmail Sobani, J. P., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

INFANTICIDE BY STRANGULATION.—In Cathedral street, Bhuleshwar, the Police discovered the dead body of a child lying on the verandah of a building under construction. A piece of string was found tied round the neck of the infant. A search was made for its mother but she could not be found. Mr. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of the child and a verdict was recorded to the effect that death was due to strangulation, but by whom or under what circumstances their was no evidence to show.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

Polonaise	Der Fackebzug Faust
Overture	Le Domini Noir. Auber
Selection	Vera Violetta...Edmund Eysler
Song	In this hour of soft splendour...Pinsuti
Valse	Red Roses ...F. Lehar
Reminiscences of	England ...Godfrey
Highland Patrol	The Wee Macgreggor ...Somers

RASH DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Kaloo Nashir a tram-driver was charged with rash and negligent driving at Chinchpogly on the 7th ultimo. Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused. The complaint was that on the day in question the tramcar in charge of the accused knocked down a woman named Gangabai near the stopping post opposite the Fire Brigade station at Chinchpogly. The woman was dragged to a distance of about 110 paces in front of the cow catcher before the car was stopped. She was taken to Sir J. J. Hospital where she was detained for treatment for four days. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 125, out of which amount Rs. 100 was ordered to be paid to the woman as compensation.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The annual distribution of prizes to deserving students, recommended by the subscribers of the above Fund, was held in the Arya Samaj Hall on Sunday last. Mr. Janardan Gopal Mantri, J.P., Solicitor, was voted to the chair. The Secretary Mr. R. K. Dalvi read a few extracts from the thirteenth annual report and explained the scope and object of the Education Fund. The Fund during its career has been making gradual progress both in the number of its subscribers and shareholders. Prizes in the shape of books, caps, etc., were then distributed. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by R. B. N. T. Vaidya, Messrs. J. K. Parulkar, D. K. Dalvi, Navalker, Wagdhare, Page, Keloosker and Hazare. The chairman in an impressive speech congratulated the Directors for their able management, and exhorted those present to join the Fund if they had already not done so and thus enable the Directors to increase the scope of their work. Regarding a request made in the meeting that the chairman and other leading gentlemen present should kindly consent to be patrons an assurance was given by the chairman that the suggestion would receive due consideration. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the Arya Samaj authorities. After the singing of a few songs and the distribution of Pan Gulab and nosegays the assembly dispersed.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvevement of the City of Bombay was held in the Trustees Offices, Esplanade Road, Bombay, last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presiding.

SALE OF PLOTS IN CHOWPATTY SCHEME.

Mr. T. W. Cuff moved that a number of the back plots in Scheme IV. (Chowpatty, Gamdevi and Gowalia Tank Road) be submitted for sale by public auction. In support of the motion Mr. Cuffe remarked that the condition of the roads had sufficiently advanced to enable them to sell the back plots what might be put to sale by public auction at whatever price the public chose to put upon them. His object was to find out the market value of the plot which could be tested by the price they received at the sale. If they were to fix reserved prices for the plots there would be no danger of their being sold at ruinous rates. He knew by inquiries that around Grant Road there were big chawls inhabited by Parsis and if the plots were built upon a great deal of congestion in that locality would be relieved. He was of opinion that if reasonable prices were fixed the Board would find many purchasers. The fixing of the price and the selection of plots, he thought should be left to the Chairman.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey considered Mr. Cuffe's motion very good, but there was some practical difficulty in their way. People would wait to watch the results of the sale before applying to purchase the plots. He thought that would frustrate their object.

The Chairman said, that on the motion of Dr. Collie, the Corporation had asked the Commissioner to submit a report as to what had been the effect upon the public health in that locality, by the operations of the Improvement Trust, on that estate. The Chairman had on inquiries, learnt that since the operations the health of the residents in that locality had enormously improved and that where there were six and eight cases of malaria some time ago there were one or none at all at present. It would be desirable therefore to defer consideration of this motion.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested that Mr. Cuffe might withdraw his motion until the report was received by the Corporation and published.

Mr. Cuffe, acting upon the suggestion withdrew his motion, and the Board adjourned after transacting some more business.

THE houses of a number of Pleaders and Muktears of Patnakali, Barisal, were searched by the Police on Sunday last.

HIGH COURT.

MINOR'S ESTATE.

Misappropriation by a Gumastah.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of an application made to them under the Court's Extraordinary Jurisdiction, in connection with the management of the estate of a minor at Ahmedabad. The applicant in the case was one Motilal Kalyandas, the respondent and opponent being Bai Ichha (widow of Motichand Harkisondas), with another. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. L. A. Shah, appeared for the applicant.

The applicant submitted that he was, by an order of the Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, appointed to act as guardian of the property of the minor Fulchand 'alias' Jivanlal Motilal. He took charge of the estate and managed the same till the minor's death in August, 1906. The estate which was worth one lakh and thitreen thousand rupees was considerably increased in value by realizations and investments made by the applicant. He obtained the sanction of the District Judge to employ a Gumastah for the purpose of assisting him in the collection of the outstandings and in the general management of the estate. The Gumastah appointed was one Narmadashanker, who was in the employ of the natural mother of the minor, and also of the respondent for about six years prior to his employment by the applicant, and was doing 'inter alia' the work of collecting outstandings as well as dividends and writing accounts. The Gumastah was fully conversant with the estate and the outstandings of the firm and he gave the applicant information about certain outstandings to the extent of Rs. 14,000 for which there was no trace in the books. At the time of his appointment as guardian, the applicant was working as a Sheristadar in the Assistant Judge's Court at Ahmedabad. When Government made the appointment of Deputy Nazir in the District Court for the purpose of taking charge of the estate of all minors within the jurisdiction of the District Court, the District Judge, while ordering other estates to be handed over to the Deputy Nazir, made an exception in the case of the estate which the applicant was managing.

Continuing, the applicant stated that he came to know that the Gumastah had forged the signature of the petitioner on the dividend warrant of several joint stock companies, and had recovered certain outstandings without the knowledge or consent of the petitioner, and obtained payments thereof; and misappropriated the amounts. The applicant thereupon promptly made enquiries and obtained sanction of the District Judge to prosecute the Gumastah. The Gumastah has absconded and though a warrant has since been issued, the Police have not been able to arrest him yet. After this, the District Judge directed the applicant to hand over the estate of the minor to the Deputy Nazir, thereby removing the applicant from his office as guardian. The District Judge then, on his own motion directed the inspecting Sub-Judge to make an investigation as to the total amount of loss to the estate. The Sub-Judge inquired of the applicant and looked into the books of account and reported that the loss caused by the misappropriation of the Gumastah amounted to Rs. 2,748. The District Judge then asked the Sub-Judge for a report as to whether the applicant had discharged his duty under the Guardian and Wards Act, and if not, what should be done to recoup the estate. The Sub-Judge opened the enquiry by examining the applicant and the witnesses summoned by him, and reported that the petitioner had not discharged his duty. The District Judge then passed an order directing the applicant to pay into Court within one month the sum of Rs. 2,748 for the benefit of the estate. The applicant submitted that this order was unjust, illegal and oppressive, and contended that in passing the order the District Judge has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law. After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships passed an order setting aside the decree of the lower Court, with liberty to the opponent to file a regular suit for the recovery of the sums lost to the estate by the fraud of the Gumastah.

BOMBAY UNITED RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Contracts for Sale of Rangoon Rice.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Mulji Tejsey and others, carrying on business under the name of Mulji Dharsey, against Ramsey Dewji and others, trading under the name of Gangji Nensey, in which the plaintiffs claimed damages for breach of contract. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Bahadurji, and Mr. Bhulabhoy Desai, instructed by Messrs Wadia, Ghandy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that by a contract dated 22nd October 1906, made between the firms of the plaintiffs and defendants, the defendants agreed to sell 670 bags of rice at rates specified in the contract. By another contract of 24th November 1906, made between Gangji Nensey and the firm of Rowji Varjang, who were plaintiffs' agents in making the contract, the defendants agreed to sell 1,340 bags of Rangoon rice at rates specified in the contract. The plaintiffs were ready and willing and offered to pay for and take delivery on the due date, but defendants failed to deliver the rice. By reason of the breach, the plaintiffs had suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 718, as representing the difference between the contract price and the rate ruling on the date of delivery.

The defendants did not admit that the firm of Rowji Varjang were the agents of the plaintiffs in making the contracts referred to, or that the plaintiffs had any right of action in respect thereof; and submitted that, in as much as the sum claimed by the plaintiffs as damages did not exceed Rs. 100, this Court had no jurisdiction to try the case. On the 24th November 1906, they made a contract for sale to the firm of Rowji Varjang of 1,340 bags of Rangoon rice, but they were not aware that in making the contract the firm of Rowji Varjang acted as the agents of the plaintiffs. Defendants were at all times ready and willing to give delivery of the goods, but the plaintiffs never asked for delivery thereof. According to the rules of the Bombay United Rice Merchants' Association, subject to which the contracts had been made, the defendants were bound by the rates so fixed for the "vaida"; and upon the footing of that rate, the defendants had become entitled to Rs. 481, which they counterclaimed from the plaintiffs. Besides the contracts referred to in the plaint, the firm of Rowji Varjang had purchased from the defendants 3,358 bags of rice at rates specified in the contracts, and defendants had become entitled to recover from them Rs. 1,381 by way of difference, no delivery having been taken under any of the contracts.

The hearing of the suit was proceeded with.

JUBBULPORE NEWS.

The Late Rajah Seth Goculdas

AT the invitation of the Vice-President of the Jubbulpore Municipality, writes a correspondent, a large and representative meeting of the citizens of Jubbulpore, Indian and European, was held at the Town Hall on Sunday afternoon the 13th instant, in order to express their sense of the loss the city had sustained in the death of Rajah Seth Goculdas, and to convey their sincere sympathy to the members of the late Rajah's family in their bereavement.

Mr. Shirishchandra Rai Choudhry proposed and Mr. Mohanchandra Chatterji seconded, "that Mr. Blennerhassett the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore be elected chairman of the meeting." The chairman on taking his seat referred to a number of letters that had been received from gentlemen who were unable to be present but desired to be associated with the object for which the meeting had been called. Among these letters was one from Lieutenant General Browne.

"Gentleman," said the Chairman, "we have assembled here at the invitation of the Vice-President of the Municipality in order to do honour to the memory of Rajah Seth Goculdas whom death has removed from among our midst. Ordinarily the President of the Municipality Rai Bahadur Ballabhdass would have held the chair, but in the circumstances it is impossible for him to do so. I have then therefore been asked to act as your spokesman and I may say that it is a matter of satisfaction to me that I happen to have returned from tour in time to take part in the meeting. We are met here to-day to express our sorrow at the death of your respected citizen Rajah Goculdas. In him Jubbulpore has last a prominent and familiar figure in the life of its city. He has for many years moved in and out amongst us, so freely, that he was personally known to every man, woman and child in every street and lane of the town. In his public life the late Rajah's public spirit is evidenced in many institutions and objects of public utility. This hall in which we have met to-day is his gift to the city. It was his financial assistance that enabled the Municipality to construct its water works 25 years ago, and it was he who presented to the city the building in which the Lady Elgin Hospital for Women is located. In addition to these benefactions the Rajah has contributed large sums for various other objects, local and provincial: instances that occur to me are his subscriptions to the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta and to the late Queen Empress's statue that stands in the grounds of this hall. The Durbar Hall in the grounds of the Exhibition at present in progress in Nagpur is the Raja's handsome contribution to that undertaking. In the field of industry the C. E. Mills and the Perfect Pottery Co. testify to his interest in the development of your industrial resources, and I can safely say that never was the Raja approached for help for any worthy object and he refused it. Personally I shall always remember his courtesy in my relations with him, official and social. Government, in consideration of the Rajah's assistance in the matter of the water works, and to perpetuate his memory, has sanctioned the erection of a Dharamsala and a marble bust of the Rajah from your Municipal funds: and the Honourable the Chief Commissioner quite recently communicating his approval of the plans of this memorial agreed to lend the services of the P. W. D. for its construction free of charge, and impressed on the Municipality the necessity for hurrying on the work in order that the Memorial might be completed during the life-time of the Rajah. Unfortunately this was not to be. If it is the privilege of the rich to be public-spirited it is also their good fortune to be able to be charitable, and the deceased Rajah will live long in the grateful memory of the poor whom he has helped in the time of scarcity and stress.

Gentlemen, I will now move the first Resolution: 'That the citizens of Jubbulpore express their sincere sorrow at the death of Rajah Goculdas, and their deep sympathy with his widow, his son Seth Jiwandass, his nephew Rai Bahadur Ballabhdass, and with the other members of his family in their bereavement.'"

This Resolution was seconded by Mr. Rustomji and carried unanimously. Pundit Sidh Gopal then addressed the meeting and was followed by Pundit Kashipersad Choubey. Both these gentlemen extolled the virtues of the deceased and recounted his many acts of benevolence, his orthodoxy as a Hindu, the simplicity of his life and the interest he always displayed in the welfare of even the meanest of his many dependents.

Pundit Luchman Pershad recited some original Sanskrit verses composed for the occasion, and after Pundit Balkrishna had also addressed the meeting, the second Resolution was proposed by Mr. Shirishchandra and seconded by Munshi Mohamed Husain :—"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Rai Bahadur Ballabhdass and Kuar Jiwandass."

After a vote of thanks to the chair, and a few appropriate remarks and thanks by Mr. Shirishchandra on behalf of the members of the bereaved family the meeting dissolved.

THE ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

More interesting and funny pictures than those exhibited during this week by the management of this Chronophone, it would be hard to imagine, so that a very rare opportunity now offers to all who wish to spend, a really pleasant hour and to enjoy a good hearty laugh, at a trifling cost. Out of 7 films, 4 are comic, in one—"The way in the Army"—the Phone itself is operated on to advantage, while the trick scenes in the "Fantastic Heads," are marvellous and the film exhibiting "The Rivals," gives a most vivid description of the terrible evils attendant on a jealous nature.

In the comic pictures, the sufferings endured by the husband and another who fall in love with the "New-maid," who with her accomplice relieves her mistress of much of her wealth; the experiences of the wealthy merchant who stows away his bag of wealth under his mattress only to be disturbed at midnight by thieves, who break open his roof allowing the debris to fall on him until he leaves his apartments to their mercy, while he goes in search of a policemen and the consequences to the policeman and the merchant, and to the thieves while escaping on the merchant's bicycle; the apparent horror depicted on the face of the thief who succeeds in stealing a Pic-nic hamper, which he afterwards thinks contains a bomb, and his desperate efforts to get rid of the parcel, which involve him in much trouble and suffering; and finally the niggardly man, who refuses to pay for the kind offices of the little shoeblack and turns away the blind and the poor, who appeal to him for help and in return is made to pay the penalty by having a card superscribed "Distributor of food" stuck on his back, which leads numbers to chase him right into his home, where they deprive him of all he possesses, are all too funny to be adequately described and must really be seen to be appreciated and enjoyed.

The management have also arranged for a

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CRIMEAN WAR FROM WITHIN.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Everything additional that is published in regard to the Crimean War has the effect of giving us a fresh respect for the Russians of that day. They were stiffer, better men than are their grandsons. The Russian empire would certainly seem to have been stronger in the days before it had attained its greatest expansion. The Russians had not then, in the American phrase, stretched out a hand further than they could draw it back again. It is all very well to speak of the terrible Russian autocrat Nicholas I, as having been killed by the result of the Crimean War. He was not killed nearly so unmistakably as was our Lord Raglan, of whom Lord Wolseley expresses such as bad opinion in his memoirs. Two months before he died, Lord Raglan wrote: "I believe there never was such a siege as this before. The resources of the Russians are endless." There had been a siege singularly like that before, and it was the classic siege of Syracuse by the Athenians, when the besiegers became the besieged. But who could imagine such language used by the Japanese about the Russians at Port Arthur? There the material resources of the Russians were, indeed, prodigious but it was the spirit to use them that was lacking. General Simpson, too, who succeeded Lord Raglan and found the position intolerable, once wrote to the Secretary of State for War: "We have not the force for our enterprise, we are hemmed in and besieged all round." And again: "We are in a "regular fix!" . . . "Whoever" has ordered this expedition has much to answer for."

It seems that the Duke of Newcastle is the one who has to answer for that. But hardly less incompetent was the Secretary for War, whose papers have just been published. The "Panmure Papers," in two volumes are from Hodder and Stoughton. They have been edited by Sir George Douglas, Bart., and a collateral of our great Governor-General, Sir George Dalhousie Ramsay, C.B. It does not seem too much to say that everything additional published about the Crimean War decreases our respect for the English administration of that day. The "Panmure Papers" are interesting only in their central portion which deals with this great and unhappy period. But it is an interest essentially scandalous. Without the testimony of these pages, it would have been impossible to realise how far weakness and incompetence in a great crisis could extend. Lord Palmerston had lately romped in on the plea off "efficiency." It was a profound satisfaction to him which he expressed in a singularly happy Latin quotation, that he was able to muddle through the Crimean War at all, and actually with a K.G. But even Palmerston might have been more efficient. And he seems to have been impartially right in declaring generals and commissaries alike "incompetent." None was more complacently so than his Secretary for War. Lord Panmure corresponded with three different commanders at the front. The wails of two of these are pitiful. Neither Raglan nor Simpson dared to stand up to the War Secretary so far away. Perhaps Simpson was the weakest. Lord Ragland had at least rejected certain Swiss and German mercenaries, whom Lord Panmure finally sent out to winter at Sebastepol. Simpson here writes: "These new-comers will arive to pitch their tents either in snow or eight inches of mud. He broke down finally (like some Civilians in India) under the burden of correspondence imposed upon him from above. There are amusing petticoat interventions in the conduct of the tragic siege. Queen Victoria was always sending injunctions "to General Simpson to let us hear "every day regularly" how the military operations are proceeding. She grumbles because several days had passed without a word upon that subject (two more underlinings). Her lament that there had been no "telegraph" received since Saturday night makes one wonder how things might have come out if the electric telegraph had not just then been got to work. "Lord Panmure should really "insist" upon our hearing daily." The War Secretary's own interventions were often equally feminine. Some of his telegrams to the front have become famous. Other excellent examples are given in these volumes. Nothing, for example, could be much better than the following advice to the harried General Simpson: "You must keep a sharp lookout on dark nights, especially when the rain drives in your face from the town."

The third general who was in command at Sebastopol did dare to stand up somewhat to the War Secretary. This was Sir William Codrington, who was somewhat of a thorn in the flesh of the War Office and never obtained great promotion. But Codrington at least did well to insist upon some elbow-room and freedom of judgment for the responsible commander in the field. Several sensational results are brought out in these volumes, though perhaps not intentionally. The final result at Sebastopol was hardly a success for ourselves. For the stronger or "north side" remained in Russian hands at the conclusion of the peace, and the allies were unable to return the fire directed on them while they destroyed the docks on the southern shore of the bay. We may, or we may not, have backed the wrong horse in that war, as Lord Salisbury said that we did. But according to the best military judgment, it now seems clear that the chief result for which war was declared might better have been attained without our ever going near the Crimea. That object was essentially attained during the miserable months in which the Light Division lay rotting in Bulgaria. Before we ever went to the Crimea, the Emperor Nicholas was morally beaten by the proof afforded that his army could do nothing outside Russia. The Russian army certainly did do amazingly well upon its own ground; yet the Treaty of Paris might have been concluded two years earlier. It appears, from the "Panmure Papers," that the French in the Crimea, who were invariably more numerous, had almost as bad a time as ourselves. They had a great contempt, not unjustified, for our organisation, and specially for the transport necessary for field operations. But our officers, particularly those who could remember the Peninsula War, had an equal contempt for the looseness of discipline among the French troops. One of the facts about Lord Panmure which here appears, is the levity with which he would have rushed into a war with America in 1855. Indeed, he was quite anxious to have the Crimean troops sent to Canada over a boundary question which has now been quite forgotton.

BENGAL FORESTS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN".—Although our Forests from an important asset in the revenue administration of this country, it is satisfactory to find that the Government is realising that "the subject of forest management is not one solely or perhaps even mainly of revenue." This observation occurs in the Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor which appears in yesterday's (Dec. 16) "Calcutta Gazette," on the report of the Bengal Forest Department for the past year In further qualification of this remark the Resolution goes on to say: "The important effects of the conservation of forests on the climatic conditions are now generally accepted. The relations between forest denudation and atmospheric and subsoil moisture and the possible ulterior effects of changed conditions in producing sudden floods and severe droughts more and more urgently call for consideration. There is increasing reason to connect the high floods in the rivers which rise in the Chota Nagpur plateau with the denudation of the hills of that country and of Orissa. The whole question is receiving the careful attention of Government," We congratulate the Bengal Government on having at last realised the important bearing of forests on rainfall and floods. The recent agitation against the denudation of forests in the Darjeeling and surrounding districts will now perhaps receive more sympathetic consideration, and Mr. G. W. Christison, the veteran tea planter of Darjeeling, may now rest assured that his labours in this connection will not have been in vain.

Fire protection is one of the most difficult problems with which, the Forest Department has to deal; there are so many factors which have to be taken into consideration. The year 1907 was the most unfavourable experienced during the past decade. The early cessation of the rains and the absence of spring showers rendered the work of fire protection exceptionally difficult. The Singhbhum Division suffered most, nearly 45,000 acres, or 9·5 per cent. of the total area under protection, being burnt. There is reason to suppose that some of the fires in Singhbhum were the work of an incendiary, but in no case was any proof of incendiarism obtained. Aboriginal tribes subsist for a large part of every year and especially in years if scarcity, on the roots and fruits, seeds and honey, which the forests supply. It is easy to appreciate the difficulties which the work of fire-protection under such circumstances involves. Considering the character of the season, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the Forest Department is to be congratulated on the comparative smallness of the area actually burnt. This was a little short of 60,000 acres, whereas in 1898—the only season in recent years which was equally unfavourable—the area burnt in the Singhbhum Division alone amounted to nearly 280,000 acres.

None but forest officers realise the extent of damage caused to forests by wild animals, especially wild elephants. These huge beasts did a great deal of damage in the Teesta Division. Most of the transplants put down in that Division were destroyed by these animals; and the Resolution observes: "It is possible, as the Conservator suggests, that the elephants are not worth the protection they receive from Government. The Conservator should further consider this question and, if necessary, address Government upon it." If the protection is removed, shikaris will soon rid the Teesta forest of its elephant pests. In the Sunderbans forests man-eating tigers were responsible for 120 lives, and an indirect revenue which the Conservator roughly estimates at Rs.25,000. We presume the usual rewards are offered for the destruction of tigers. If not, they should be without delay. The Department appears to have been undermanned during the past year, with the result that "change in important charges were more frequent than was consistent with efficient management, and junior officers were often in charge of important divisions," says the Resolution. The weakness of the staff of Imperial Officers also resulted in throwing an undue burden on the shoulders of the Provincial Service. This Service is now under the consideration of Government. The reorganization of the subordinate staff was sanctioned in the beginning of the year, and, it is hoped, will lead to a continued improvement in the standard of work. It is satisfactory to notice that the school for Foresters and Deputy Rangers at Kurseong, which was started in 1907, has been a distinct success. The net revenue realised last year was Rs. 4,56,291, which is, however, less by Rs. 30,000 than that of the previous year. There is therefore no reason for starving the Department in the matter of Officers.

RECEPTION OF THE INDIAN REFORMS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL".—Public opinion has not had enough time to declare itself fully on the reforms to which Lord Morley has assented, but so far as it has expressed itself, it is, on the whole, most favourable. The Anglo-Indian Press seems almost unanimous in approving the main features of the scheme of reforms though there are naturally considerable differences of opinion as to details between the journals whose views have already been communicated to us. The "Times of India" holds that the proposed changes should rally all loyal Indians to the Government, and the Calcutta Anglo-Indian Press seems to regard the reforms as generous and well-conceived, while in Burma they are also approved. The Madras Indian Press has expressed satisfaction with the concessions made, and according to a letter from Mr. T. Runga Chariar, which we published, the educated Indian community in Madras is warmly appreciative alike of the political privileges conferred on Indians and of the manner in which Lord Morley has granted them. In Bengal also the reception of the reforms seems on the whole favourable. Speaking in London before the publication of Lord Morley's Despatch, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale declared that nine-tenths of educated Indians might be conciliated by "substantial concession." We do not know what Mr. Gokhale would consider substantial, but unless he is unreasonable in his demands, he should be found among the nine-tenths whose claims are satisfied by the changes sanctioned by Lord Morley, for it would be impossible to concede more without harrying on political experiments for which India is not, and for many years cannot, be ready. Interviewed in Bombay, Mr. Gokhale declared himself as greatly pleased by the reform scheme as a whole.

There will be complaints of the niggardliness of the concessions from some quarters, of course. Mr. Gokhale, in the speech to which we have referred, admitted the existence of an irreconcilable minority, and its voice will doubtless be raised. Another school will acknowledge, with Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, that the measures are honest attempts to increase popular influence in public affairs, and then go on, with him, to agitate for further privileges before even proving their capacity to use those already given for the benefit of the country. But the mass of moderate and enlightened Indians ought not to be influenced by the clamour of the disloyal section or the incessant demands of those whose enthusiasm for principles blinds them to circumstances. The majority of educated Indians will, we believe, respond promptly and whole-heartedly to Lord Minto's appeal:—"The future is largely in the hands of the people of India and their leaders. It rests with the latter to help us to dispel the results of anarchical, political fanaticism. It rests with the people themselves to welcome an honest attempt to ameliorate the administration of their country. It is to the leaders of Indian political aims and to the people of India whose aspirations they direct that we must look for that support which can alone secure the success of the reforms we are about to inaugurate." The people cannot afford to permit the very important political experiment now undertaken to be made a failure by irresponsible agitation and unreasonable demands. The increase of political powers to be conferred on their representatives are intended to be used solely for the benefit of the country, and if those powers are perverted into means of harassing the Government into concessions for which the country is not prepared, the whole experiment will fail. It ought to be, and we doubt not that it is, a matter of serious concern to enlightened Indians to ensure that the electoral system, which Lord Minto announces will be introduced with as little delay as possible, returns not persons who will attempt to misuse their powers but those who will loyally co-operate with the Government and justify the concessions now to be made.

THE SEASOM IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop prospects for the week ending Saturday 12th December give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was rainless. Rain is needed in almost all districts and in some urgently. Sowings of spring crops are now practically complete. Standing crops are generally in good condition. They are being irrigated where possible. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder and supplies are adequate. Malarial fever has much diminished. Prices have fallen in eleven districts; have risen in two and are stationary elsewhere.

PUNJAB.

There was no rain of importance during the week. Rain is needed in Rohtak, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are generally good to average; but they are below average in Jhang. The outturn of cotton is below average. Harvesting of 'toria' continues in Sialkot, Shahpur and Lyallpur. Sowings of spring crops continue satisfactory but are late in Rohtak, Amritsar and Shahpur. Prospects of spring crops are generally good. Insects are damaging gram and rapeseed in Rohtak. Grass-hoppers are damaging wheat and gram in Shahpur and wheat in Mianwali. Malarial fever is abating. Prices are high but show a slight downward tendency in some districts. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Gurgaon, Sialkot, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. Rain is now required for unirrigated tracts. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops is still in progress and the yield is reported to be average both on irrigated and unirrigated areas. Pressing of sugarcane continues in the Peshawar district. Spring sowings are still in progress. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal has been stopped. Cattle are generally in good condition except that food and mouth disease is reported in two villages of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. Malarial fever is still prevalent but is gradually abating. Prices except of bajra are stationary. Wheat sells from 8⅞ to 11 1/2; gram from 9 3-4 to 12 1/2 maize from 10 to 18 and bajra from 13 3-4 to 14 1-2 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA

Rain is needed in some parts of Karauli. Spring sowings are in progress in almost all the States. Young crops are being watered and are doing well. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Prices show a tendency to rise in Jaisalmer, Shahpura, Kotah, Kishangarh, Dholpur and Karauli.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion in Gwalior and is in progress elsewhere. Spring sowings have been completed in Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Malwa and are in progress elsewhere. Slight damage has been caused to juar in parts of Indore and to other crops in parts of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Bundelkhand and are high but stationary elsewhere. Poppy sowing continued in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and parts of Baghelkhand.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues clear and cool. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in full swing. Linseed in parts of Damoh and cotton in Wardha have begun to wither for want of moisture. Spring sowings are somewhat restricted in the south and east but germination has generally been from fair to good. Prospects of standing crops are usually favourable but a shower is required almost everywhere to ensure a really good outturn, especially in Seoni, Betul, Wardha, Chanda and Bilaspur. Fodder and water are adequate. Cattle are in good condition. Prices:—Wheat in Mandla and Narsingpur, juar in Chindwara, Wardha and Buldana and rice in Drug and Bilaspur fell by 1-2 to 2 seers per rupee. Gram became cheaper in Damoh and Narsinghpur by 2 1-4 and 1 seer repectively. Elsewhere prices remained stationary or varied slightly. The number of weavers on relief was 1,927. The increase is due to re-admittance of some weavers in Burhanpur.

Factory Statistics.—Reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Standing crops are generally in good condition but winter rain is needed Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices,—Kodon rose in Chhuttisgadan by 1-1-2 and fell in Raj Nandgaon by 1-4 seer per rupee. Rice is cheaper by 1 seer in Sakti. There are no variations elsewhere.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief during the week was 9,094, an increase of 42.

VICTORIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

Dissolution Granted.

After considering the matter since Friday when the Premier (Sir Thomas Bent) called on him at Macedon House and related the circumstances of the Ministry's defeat in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, the State Governor announced on Dec. 6 that he had granted the Government a dissolution.

Sir Thomas Bent must have expected as much. Speaking, at the opening of the Royal Bank's new premises at Bendigo yesterday, he said:—"For the last six years I have had the confidence of the people here, and if a dissolution were given to-morrow I would lick my opponents' hands down. (Prolonged applause.) The only sorrow I have is that the great Murray Waters Bill, which my friend, Mr. Swinburne, has been working at for so long, will be prevented, by a trick, from going on, although New South Wales and South Australia are ready to proceed with it. Although I may be an old cab horse, I have still in my head sufficient information to do as much as those who have quick legs that run away with them. When I got into trouble some years ago, I saw it through and paid it all. (Loud applause.) It is the same with the State. I do not care who follows me, they will find everything clean notwithstanding what Mr. Watt says about a bit of land. (Prolonged applause.) Oh, the intriguing that has been going on. They tried to get me to go with the Labour Party. I said that the Labour Party could go to——. You know where. I was told that if I were to go with the Labour Party I could carry the Land Valuation Bill and break up my own Party. Such intrigue; such, shall I say, unmanly things I never before knew or heard of. After all they have 37. We had 25, but their 37 includes the Labour Party. If this nondescript combination starts with the support of the Labour Party it will lose several men. The proper thing would be to ask the people of this country for a decision. (Applause.) At any rate I am not going to take it lying down."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CLOTH FOR AFTERNOON GOWNS.

Fine cloth with a surface as smooth as satin is a favourite fabric for afternoon gowns of the smarter kind, and in the accompanying illustration a very graceful frock of this description may be seen. It is carried out in soft cloth, chosen in a pale shade of amethyst, and trimmed in front, but slightly on one side, with large buttons and loops in bengaline silk, matching exactly the colour of the cloth The bodice is most becomingly draped, and filled in with a chemisette of tucked ecru net, arranged above an empiecement of amethyst silk and lace. The sleeves to the elbow are of cloth, trimmed with silk buttons and loops, and arranged with close-fitting under-sleeves of tucked net and lace. With this gown a hat of dark violet velvet is worn, lined underneath with amethyst satin, and trimmed with a large feather mount, shading from dark violet to palest mauve.

NEW USE FOR MUFFS.

A new use has been found of late for those huge muffs, formed of two complete fox furs, which are among the dress sensations of the moment, now that they are made in a giant size which will easily cover the arms for some distance above the elbows. In some cases special pockets are provided in the centre of the back of these muffs, in which pet dogs can be snugly and comfortably carried. Something neater and more practical, however, in the way of a dog-carrier, has been brought out by Mr. J. C. Vickery, of 179, Regent-street. This ingenious device takes the form of a square flat bag, made either in dull or polished morocco, lined with selvyt and arranged with an opening which expands so that there is plenty of room for the small creature to move and breathe. An outside pocket is thoughtfully provided to hold a biscuit or two, should light refreshments be needed, as on a journey, for instance. When a small dog has been allowed to run in the street, and has made his feet wet and muddy, a leather bag of this kind is not without its advantages, since it will save the owner of the animal from the risk of spoiling her gown with the marks of dirty little paws. These leather bags can be procured in various colours, including green, brown, blue, and violet, and it is even said that some dogowners go so far as to have the leathers specially chosen in colours to match their gowns.

WOMEN AND LEARNED SOCIETIES.

It seems likely that success will soon crown the long-continued efforts to obtain admission for women as members of the Geological and Chemical Societies. In the case of the Geological Society it is understood that a majority of the Fellows, both at Home and in the Colonies, are in favour of admitting women to membership, but that the friends of reform are in a minority on the Council. It is only within the last four years that women have been elected to membership of the Linnean Society. The opinions of the Fellows on this subject were taken in 1902, when it was found that there was a majority in favour of admitting women, but that the Charter, granted in 1802, gave the Society no power to extend its membership in the desired direction. However, a supplemental Charter was obtained by the treasurer, Mr. Frank Crisp, at his own cost, and in December, 1904, the first women Fellows of the Linnean Society were elected.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 22.

The disturbance in Upper India has again given a precipitation in Kashmir, the chief amounts being Sonemarg 2 inches, Srinigar and Minimarg one, and Dras 3-4.

Skies remain completely overcast in Kashmir. As the barometer is falling to the west disturbed weather conditions are likely to continue.

Rain has fallen in Ceylon and is reported from Port Blair and Pamban. There is a slight increase of clouds in South India, but in other parts of the country skies are generally clear.

Humidity is normal, or in defect. A cold wave, following the depression, has extended into the Indus Valley where the temperature is now in defect, while in Baluchistan the weather continues much colder than usual.

Forecast—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir; rain is possible in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud persists at Sirsa and Ambala but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south-west Punjab but is normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi, in excess at Delhi and Ambala; the minimum is lower than usual in the south-West Punjab but normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now high during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are lower than usual in Upper Sind and generally normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has generally deceased and is now either equal to or below the average except at Veraval where it continues in excess. Temperature is normal nearly everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum is in excess at Saugor and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bombay but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature remains lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at some stations.

General Remarks.—The depression in northern India has disappeared and no precipitation has been reported there. Temperature has fallen in Sind and in the western districts of the Punjab and a cold wave, which generally occurs in the rear of a cold weather depression, seems to be setting in.

Colombo records 0·57in. of rain and weather appears to be slightly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay. Fine weather is, however generally likely in the reporting area in India.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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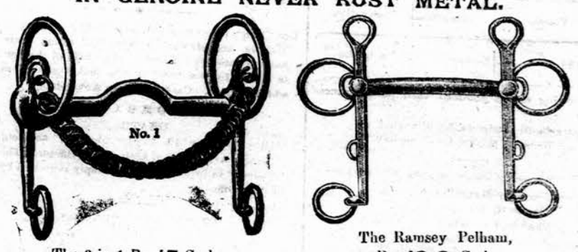

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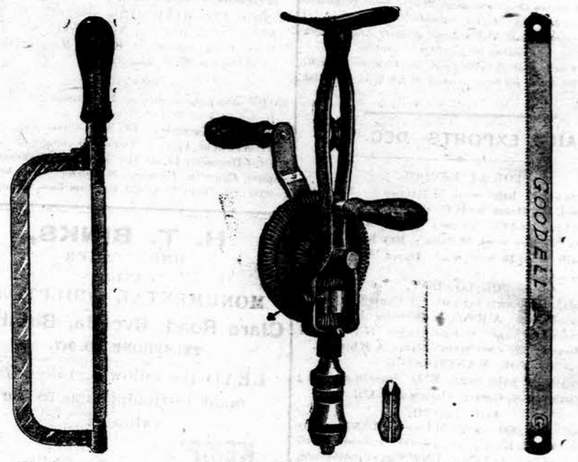

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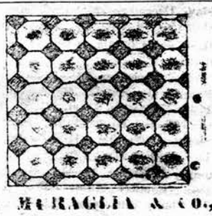

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ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

Another Bomb Outrage.

TWO INFERNAL MACHINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

Something which gave a faint explosion is reported to have hit the sunshade of a passenger train when running between Sodepur and Khurdah, on the Bengal State Railway, about 7 o'clock last night.

It did no damage, and was probably only a fire cracker thrown by some mischievous boy, but has given rise to a report of yet another bomb outrage.

It appears that Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, was in the train.

A circular letter has been issued by the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas to riparian municipalities, along the Eastern Bengal State Railway, inviting them, the Commissioners, to co-operate with the Police in preventing a recurrence of bomb throwing on this portion of the line, and stating that if other measures fail, punitive police will have to be quartered on the villages near the Railway.

LATER.

With reference to the explosion on the E. B. S. Railway yesterday, the "Empire" writes as follows:—

The contents of the infernal machine were discovered this morning on a search being made by Mr. S. N. Walker, Superintendent of the Railway Police, in the vicinity of the spot where the outrage took place. The machines consisted for the most part of knife blades and scissor blades mixed up with sharp pieces of iron and steel. On examination of the stains this morning there is every indication that the explosives employed were saltpetre and dynamite.

The bomb was the cocoanut' pattern, wrapped up in jute, and the aperture in each machine was closed up tightly with a 12-bore Elley's cartridge.

While personally conducting the search this morning Mr. Walker himself picked up another bomb from between the metals. It was a live bomb of the same exterior appearance as the exploded one and its contents have been sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis.

Evidently the would-be assassin had armed himself with two infernal machines and only finding use for one had left the other on the railway track in the hope that it might do some damage to the next passing train. While conducting the search Mr. Walker also found a bundle of red salu and white clothes outside the railway fence to the west of the line. The situation of these and their crumpled appearance would lead to the suggestion that the miscreant or miscreants had laid the clothes while lying in wait for the train.

As to why both bombs were not thrown there is a comparatively simple explanation. The first and second class compartments in the Krishnagar train are next to one another. From the appearance of the injury to the second class compartment it is believed that this particular missile was intended for the first class compartment, but that owing to the speed at which the train was moving it missed its aim. Presumably if it had caught the first class compartment, the second bomb would have been hurled into the second.

It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, was a passenger by this train. He was also a passenger by the train which there was an attempt to wreck near Barrackpore a week or two ago. No clue has so far been discovered which gives any hope of tracing the perpetrator of the outrage.

We understand that a punitive police force will beimposed on all the villages along the E. B. S. Railway line from Kanchrapara to Calcutta. A theory which finds favour in some well informed circles is that these outrages are not the work of anyone resident in the village, but they are planned and carried out from Calcutta, It is pointed out that it would be very simple for an anarchist to take the train from Sealdah to some intermediate station, from thence to the spot at which he decided to hurl his infernal missile and then disappear. If this is so it would seem to point to the desirability of an inspection of passengers at the main railway stations. How far this is practicable or desirable it is of course for the authorities to say.

RIOT AT MECCA.

Military Called Out.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 22.

A correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" reports a serious riot at Mecca. It is alleged that a very large number of residents of the sacred city and hundreds of hooligans recently invaded the Turkish barracks under the instigation of some mischievous supporters of the dismissed Sharif and surrounded the mansion of the Ottoman Governor of the Hedjaz. The military had to be called out to suppress the rising and did not succeed in quelling it until resort had been had to firing. Five soldiers and an equal number of rioters were killed and many injured on both sides. Peace, however, was restored in a few hours, and now all is reported quiet.

Twelve hundred more Turkish soldiers have just reached the Hedjaz, and further reinforcements of infantry and some batteries of artillery are expected to arrive in a few days. The speady restoration of quiet may have been due to this fact.

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR

Draft Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

A Despatch and Draft Bill relating to Indian Factory Labour will probably be sent to the Secretary of State next month.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

A Mullah's Antipathy.

THE AMIR'S CHASTISEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 22.

Advices from Kabul give an instance of prejudice still prevalent in Afghanistan against modern education. A few days after the Id ceremony some copies of the Koran were about to be distributed among the alumni of the Habeebiya University, when it was discovered that the punctuation of these copies, though absolutely unobjectionable, was different from the current punctuation. Although a learned kazi gave it as his opinion that the new punctuation was correct, the mullahs objected, and one began to preach against the University, the education, and staff. He demanded its abolition and the sending back of the Indian staff to their homes.

The Amir sent for the mullah and told him he was ignorant of Islam, and that if any one dreamed that modern education could be prevented from spreading in his dominions he was a lunatic. The Amir then ordered the mullah to be thrashed and pay a heavy fine or to be imprisoned.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Reorganisation Scheme.

THE TWELVE-WORD MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 22.

The Commerce and Industry Department are now engaged in framing a reorganisation scheme for superior grades in the Telegraph Department. The recommendations of Sir Lewis Tupper's Committee form the bases of this scheme, and it is therefore proposed to have eight circles corresponding as nearly as possible with the existing Postal Circles. There will be extensive decentralisation when this is carried out.

A very large supply of six-anna stamps is being obtained from England in connection with the introduction of the twelve-word telegram on the 1st January.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Vernacular Translations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

The Madras Government has ordered that the translations of the King's Message to the princes and peoples of India on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown should be widely distributed among villages and vernacular translations of the Message to be inserted in village sheet of the District Gazette.

RECENT DECOYING OF WOMEN.

Brigands Captured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE DECEMBER 22.

It is reported from Kohat that two Khattak outlaws who carried off two women from Kot Banda last week have been captured, one by the Border Police and the other by the Waziri Malik, who handed him over to the police. The names of the outlaws are Asil and Mir Ahmad Khan, and both have many crimes to answer for.

The action of the Waziris has been thoroughly satisfactory, Nothing but certain knowledge of a hot reception prevented Asil and Mir Ahmad Khan from crossing the border immediately after committing the murders at Kot Banda. They have been unable to leave British territory for days.

DARJEELING MAIL ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that the case of Durga Charan Sanyal, of the Darjeeling mail train assault case, is still engaging the attention of the authorities.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Firm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Exchange to-day on demand is quoted at 1s. 3 21-32d. and Government Paper at 94-13.

Bengal 1,100; Bengal-Nagpore (Ordinary) 84, Equitable (Ordinary) 75, Standard 23½, Bhuskajuri 18-6-6 (Auction), Bagdiqi Koojama 6¼ (Auction), Bengal Giridih 24½ Baraboni 30½, Bhelgora 19, Equitable (Ordinary) 74¾, Gopalichuch 15½, Ghusick and Muslia 20, Jumoni 16, Kosoonda and Nyadee 58, Matigara 12½, Parasea 7¼, Raneegunge 27½, and South Gobindpur 7½ (Auction), are closing rates.

Bank of Bengal shares are quoted at Rs. 1,540.

The coal market is firm for best stocks and Baraboni, Kosoonda, Equitable and Raneegunge are reported as in request.

COLD WEATHER IN QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, DECEMBER 22.

The weather has been very cold here during the last few days, and even running water has frozen.

During the last two nights the temperature has frequently fallen as low as 15° Fahrenheit, and it has been freezing in the shade for the last three days continuously.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Trials and Viceroy's Cup.

SCRATCHINGS.

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

Mother Goose, Long Tom and Cunardooley from the Trials, on which the latest betting is as follows:—

Win.		Place.
2 to 1	Sham Fight	1-2
4 to 1	Tangaroa	4-6
4 to 1	The Bedouin	evens.
7 to 1	Wandin	evens.
10 to 1	Saloon and Retort	5 to 2
12 to 1	Wise Bird and Stirabout	3 to 1
15 to 1	Uro	3 to 1
16 to 1	Kaffirpan and Golden Gleam	4 to 1
20 to 1	Bull Dog	5 to 1
25 to 1	Galloping Girl	5 to 1
33 to 1	Absentee	7 to 1
50 to 1	Sea Spray, Lovania and Sacricomar.	10 to 1
66 to 1	Misty Morn, Auber, Black Duke and Melbourne.	15 to 1
100 to 1	Fitzgrafton and Ebullition	25 to 1
200 to 1	Black Wolf and Longchamp.	50 to 1

The Scratchings from the cup are Mother Goose, Mallard, Steinhayer, Long Tom, and Cunardooley. The following is the latest betting:—

Win.		Place.
4 to 1	Kaffirpan	evens.
9 to 2	Retort	4-5
5 to 1	Misty Morn	evens.
6 to 1	Fizgrafton	twos.
6 to 1	The Bedouin	6 to 4
10 to 1	Wandin	2 to 1
15 to 1	Absentee	3 to 1
16 to 1	Devereux	4 to 1
20 to 1	Sirabout	3 to 1
25 to 1	Uro, Tangaroa, Pelargonium	5 to 1
30 to 1	Bantock and Galloping Girl	5 to 1
40 to 1	Saloon and Hunting Horn	10 to 1
50 to 1	Melbourne	10 to 1
100 to 1	Black Duke, Auber, Eb-ullition.	25 to 1
200 to 1	Black Wolf	25 to 1

BILLIARDS.

Mr. Weiss in Form.

Quite a deal of interest was taken in another series of three games on Monday, in which Mr. Weiss gave away 200 in 300 to local amateurs. The Australian was perhaps seen in more consistent form than heretofore in Bombay and succeeded in winning all three games. It was noticed that he played more for top-table positions and less of his middle pocket game and was seen to great advantage though the table continued to play fast as before.

First to play the professional was Mr. Young, and it was he who got nearest a win, the score at one time actually standing at 279 to 115. The amateur after that seemed rather over-confident and brilliant play by Weiss saw him run out winner by a narrow margin of 300 to 286. Weiss's best breaks were 31, 43, 98, 49, and 29 unfinished. Young's 12, 14, 10, 13, and 15. The former averaged 23, and the latter 6·6.

Mr. Carnall was the second to play, but was quite out of form and nervous, failing to make a double-figure break. After each had given a safety miss and the amateur had got within a fraction of an inch off a cannon, Weiss at once got to work with a good break. His play at the top of the table was delightful and the break of 77 was a great one. After quieting down he then in a few visits put up 25 and 33 before running out from 181 to game, the score reading 300 to 220 and the professional averaging 37·5.

Lastly Mr. Avery, who won on the last occasion, made a fair fight, but was quite eclipsed by the brilliance of his opponent. Weiss once more got going at the very onset after each had given a miss, and only broke down on reaching 120 after finessing prettily for the alternate pot and cannon game. Avery shewed as much confidence as usual and was by no means done with, and put in a double figure effort, with 45 and 76. Weiss was irresistible, and, after 11 and 19 by Avery, ran out with 22 unfinished. Final score:—300 to 254, Weiss averaging 25 and Avery 4·5.

As announced previously, Weiss offered one of his cues to the maker of the biggest break, and this went to Mr. Avery through his break of 19, a capital effort, which he hailed with no little degree of satisfaction.

The fancy shots which followed were made more interesting through the addition of an exhibition of the "anchor" position. Another was with the Pool baskets, the red being hotted into it and the white running through the red to a cannon on to the short ball.

Poona will receive a visit from the professional who returns in time to play Mr. Powalla at Pyrke's on Wednesday the 30th and Thursday the 31st, giving him 1,200 in 2,000.

RACING NOTES.

Two Disqualifications.

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. held an enquiry on the last race on Saturday, the result of which is that Kamad, the rider of Hullo, and Goolam Ali, the trainer of Good Morning, have been "warned off." As compared with the previous day's racing this race was a complete reversal of form, though in Kamad's case it is generally acknowledged that his mount could not beat Good Morning, and that according to the running, there have been cases which merited the sentence more than this one.

As to the suspension of Taylor for one day, it was owing to his crossing the field on Dhafer and not to the running of Mutlag.

CRICKET.

Elphinstone College vs. Patiala.

MATCH DRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, DECEMBER 22.

Mulla and Gimi, yesterday's not outs, carried the score from 93 to 146, both having played on to Tarrant. Mulla scored 58 and Gimi 49. Bharucha came next with 15 and Watcha with 10.

The Elphinstonians closed their first innings with a total of 182, one short of that of Patiala.

Tarrant, who bore the brunt of the attack, took eight wickets, one being run out.

Patiala in their second innings scored 139, the principal contributors being the Maharaja (41), Tarrant (38), and Major Thompson (21).

The Elphinstonians going in again scored 54 for five wickets, when the match was drawn. Of this total Farakh claimed 18. Driver and Watcha stone-walled for forty minutes.

BOMBAY HUNT.

At the early hour of ten minutes after six yesterday morning hounds left the Kennels for the Meet at Jackal Hill. There being no moon to assist us, the darkness was as black as pitch, but with eyes carrying lanters ahead of us we were able to find our way without much difficulty until the dawn began to break. It was a long hack through Parla and Irla to Jackal Hill, but with the possibility of finding an object of the chase in a certain locality the true fox-hunter cares little about the distance covered in getting there. Moving away from the Andheri side of Jackal Hill the coverts on the slopes of Chuckla were the first to be drawn, but success did not attend our efforts. The same ill fortune was in store for us in the Chuckla Groves, but when crossing the Andheri Road close by the old stone cross, a whimper from a hound set us all on the alert. Turning up the lane on the left hand side of the memorable Mango Tope, the majority of the pack soon joined in the cry, but owing to the thick brushwood it was some little time before the whole of the hounds could be called on to the line. Some much too eager riders went off as hard as they could along the lane, without apparently thinking of the pack as they ought to have done. Fortunately, however, the scent was exceptionally good and this action on the part of the thrusters caused no ill effects to the chase. On reaching Roberts' Corner a slight check occurred, which enabled the whole pack to join together, and away we soon went for a delightful gallop through the Goregaum Palm Woods. The pace was very fast the whole time, as the scent must have been breast high. Up hill and down dale through these firm grasslands we ran, with the music of the pack echoing through the valleys ahead of us. So fast was the pace that one needed a really galloping thoroughbred to "live" satisfactorily with the flying pack. Eventually we reach some very dense jungle, in which the scent was apparently lost. The jackal probably performed another of his clever doubles, and thereby successfully eluded his pursuers. He had given us a rousing gallop through the woodlands, which was greatly enjoyed by everybody, and when once reaching the jungle, perhaps most of us were not altogether sorry that we did not have to push our way through much of this very thorny undergrowth, as we have had a good deal of it to do lately. Only about 20 people patronised the meet yesterday morning, but the run was such a good one, I am sure many other people will regret that they did not also take part in it.

Hounds next meet on Thursday, the 24th instant, at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

Annual Prize-Giving.

THE prize-giving of the institutions managed by the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses took place yesterday in the hall of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution. The Hon'ble Sir V.D. Thackersey presided.

Mr. N. G. Velinkar said that the report showed that the usual activities of the Society had been sustained last year, and that the schools were kept up and conducted with regularity and method. He believed that never during the living memory of those present there, had the cause of primary education occupied more public attention than at present. He remembered the time when the foundation of these schools had been laid many years ago. In those days theirs were the voices in the desert. The ideal prevailed then that more attention should be paid to secondary education and that secondary education filtered down and prompted primary education. It was the "downward filteration" theory that prevailed then. But the public now thought that primary education had a distinct independent claim of its own which was much more pressing than that of secondary and liberal education. There was a suggestion made that the Municipality should open five hundred schools, at least two hundred, immediately; while others, going even beyond that number, said that in every street and ally there must be schools for primary education, But in the plethora of proposals made, he feared that the claims of their Society and other such existing institutions might be overlooked. The speaker then said that the public had now begun to realise that what was requried was quality and not quantity. But to get quality they must have more efficient teachers. What was at present paid to teachers was very inadequate. They should be given living wages, and he hoped the reproach at present levelled against Bombay for miserably under-paying teachers would soon be removed. The first thing the Society hoped to do next year was to raise the salaries of the teachers. He then dwelt upon the necessity of educating—giving human education—to parents besides the children. He thought meetings should be held where parents could be enlightened as to their duties towards their children. His Excellency the Governor, who was so much loved and honoured by the people, had the cause of primary education and of the enlightenment of the citizens very much at heart. His Excellency had once said to him (the speaker) that if any movement was set on foot to distribute literature among the people he would cordially support it.

An interesting programme of recitations was then gone through, after which the Chairman gave away the prizes.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said that looking to the report he was struck with the progress made by the Society during the past four years. Every year the Society was progressing and the number of schools was increasing. The educational officers were satisfied with the teaching in the schools and the results were creditable to the teachers. He did not think the present occasion suitable for going into the larger question of free and compulsory education; but from what he had seen during his tour as a member of the Factory Commission he would say that he found everywhere a lack of education, especially among the mill-hands, but that wherever an experiment had been made in education, excellent results had been achieved. Speaking of mill-hands in Bombay, he said that educated mill-hands did better work and got higher wages than the uneducated ones. He thought that schools like those conducted by the Society, which were conducted for the benefit only of the pupils, should receive larger grants than did those conducted for the benefit of the teachers. They also found that schools like those of the Society cost only half the amount that was required to conduct Joint Schools Committee's schools. One other advantage of the schools like those of the Society was that in them it was possible to give religious education and to open night-schools. If an effort was made by the Joint Schools Committee to open night-schools in areas inhabited by mill-hands a larger number would be able to take advantage of them. He related an instance of a mill-hand who borrowed Rs. 50 and paid Rs. 400 as interest and who was, at the end of the period fixed, still in debt for the amount. He hoped the exertions of societies like this would be greatly helped in Bombay. He wished the Society every success.

Donations of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. J. A. Wadia, Rs. 500 by Mr. S. B. Broacha, and Rs. 500 by the Mill-owners' Association were announced.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dixit a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chair- and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anth-

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Matriculation Examination.

The results of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University were announced yesterday afternoon. The following is a list of successful candidates:—

Nos. 5, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 20, 27, 41, 47, 50, 56, 62, 64, 65, 90, 96, 98, 101, 105, 111, 117, 118, 128, 129, 130, 137, 140, 141, 151, 153, 156, 160, 165, 167, 169, 172, 191, 196, 202, 203, 204, 212, 216, 227, 228, 240, 248, 251, 268, 269, 291, 295, 302, 320, 331, 332, 333, 334, 339, 354, 355, 357, 359, 365, 367, 383, 385, 386, 387, 389, 390, 395, 398, 400, 404, 405, 409, 411, 414, 415, 420, 424, 428, 429, 435, 436, 443, 444, 446, 449, 454, 457, 460, 463, 464, 466, 468, 474, 479, 482, 485, 490, 492, 502, 503, 507, 509, 516, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 526, 527, 528, 537, 538, 540, 542, 548, 549, 550, 552, 553, 554, 556, 560, 561, 563, 572, 577, 579, 589, 591, 592, 596, 604, 607, 609, 616, 618, 627, 633, 634, 635, 638, 642, 649, 650, 653, 655, 656, 658, 661, 662, 673, 677, 679, 681, 683, 689, 691, 692, 696, 697, 698, 701, 703, 706, 708, 709, 710, 713, 714, 717, 718, 724, 726, 729, 735, 744, 747, 750, 754, 756, 757, 758, 760, 762, 764, 765, 766, 768, 770, 772, 775, 776, 777, 779, 783, 784, 785, 786, 804, 809, 812, 813, 814, 816, 821, 824, 825, 831, 832, 835, 836, 847, 857, 864, 866, 869, 872, 875, 878, 88, 889, 893, 895, 900, 904, 909, 911, 912, 914, 916, 918, 919, 924, 929, 930, 931, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 941, 942, 952, 955, 958, 962, 963, 967, 968, 969, 971, 977, 980, 981, 984, 985, 986, 987, 989, 992, 993, 994, 998, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1014, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1028, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1041, 1043, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1050, 1053, 1056, 1059, 1066, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1076, 1078, 1083, 1084, 1086, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1096, 1097 1099, 1101, 1102, 1106, 1107, 1114, 1119, 1120, 1128, 1131, 1132, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1139, 1140, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1150, 1151, 1153, 1154, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1166, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1172, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1192, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208 1212, 1214, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1223, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1235, 1238, 1239, 1241, 1244, 1246, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1255, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1263 1263, 1264, 1266, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1275, 1276 1279, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1294, 1295, 1296 1298, 1299, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1315, 1319, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1327, 1334, 1336, 1337, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1355, 1363, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1396, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1403, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1434, 1437, 1439, 1440, 1442, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1466, 1470, 1471, 1473, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482 1487, 1490, 1492, 1493, 1495, 1498, 1501, 1502, 1505, 1508, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1520, 1521, 1523, 1524, 1528, 1529, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1541, 1542, 1546, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1558, 1561, 1564, 1566, 1567, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1574, 1579, 1580, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1587, 1588, 1590, 1605, 1606, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1615, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1630, 1631, 1633, 1634, 1639, 1643, 1645, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1660, 1663, 1665, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1677, 1678, 1680, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1690, 1691, 1699, 1700, 1705, 1708, 1710, 1714, 1715, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1737, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1756, 1757, 1761, 1765, 1767, 1775, 1782, 1788, 1792, 1794, 1797, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1827, 1828, 1831, 1832, 1839, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1896, 1897, 1901, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1921, 1922, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1952, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1992, 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2018, 2025, 2028, 2029, 2030, (Patel Shankarbhai Jhaverbhai Samalbhai), 2031, 2032, 2033, 2038, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2044, 2045, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2057, 2060, 2065, 2075, 2080, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2088, 2089, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2100, 2105, 2108, 2110, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2119, 2122, 2125, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2141, 2143, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2254, 2155, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2161, 2164, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2175, 2178, 2182, 2185, 2188, 2191, 2206, 2207, 2210, 2211, 2219, 2226, 2229, 2240, 2242, 2243 2248, 2255, 2261, 2262, 2266, 2267, 2271, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2315, 2317, 2320, 2323, 2329, 2330, 2335, 2338, 3340, 2342, 2345, 2356, 2359, 2362, 2366, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2391, 2392, 2394, 2399, 2398, 2410, 2415, 2419, 2422, 2424, 2425, 2429, 2430, 2435, 2439, 2442, 2444, 2445, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2460, 2466, 2469, 2470, 2473, 2476, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2498, 2502, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2513, 2516, 2518, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2532, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2547, 2557, 2565, 2570, 2571, 2577, 2578, 2591, 2597, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2605, 2606, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2615, 2616, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2632, 2633 2639, 2641, 2647, 2648, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2655, 2664, 2676, 2629, 2686, 2698, 2697, 2702, 2704, 2718, 2720, 2723, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2736, 2747, 2753, 2754, 2765, 2768, 2775, 2776, 2778, 2785, 2746, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2793, 2798, 2804, 2807, 2813, 2817, 2818, 2823, 2824, 2828, 2837, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2848, 2850, 2854, 2855, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2867, 2870, 2876, 2879, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2885, 2886, 2890, 2893, 2898, 2899, 2904, 2905, 2913, 2919, 2920, 2923, 2924, 2928, 2932, 2933, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2943, 2947, 2949, 2952, 2953, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2967, 2992, 2995, 2997, 3000, 3001, 3007, 3015, 3016, 3018, 3019.

The results of Nos. 2194 and 2722 will be declared hereafter.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

No. 554—The first Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship.

No. 552—The second Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarship.

No. 1376—The Cowasjee Jehangh'er Latin Scholarship.

No. 933—The Ellis Prize and the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship.

No. 971—The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize and the Byramji Nusservanji Koyajee Scholarship and Silver Medal.

No. 1471—The first Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship and the Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.

No. 2092—The Sir George LeGrand Jacob and the Uttamram Memorial Scholarships.

No. 1282—The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and the Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarships.

No. 2029—The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarship.

No. 1544—The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarship.

No. 2248—The James Greaves Scholarship.

No. 98—The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.

No. 1155—The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship and the Chatfield Prize.

No. 2155—The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship.

No. 1439—The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.

No. 1415—The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship.

No. 1225.—The Narayan Mahodev Parmanand Prize.

No. 405—The Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship.

No. 1521—The Miss Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Nos. 45, 77, 99, 195, 225, 226, 230, 243, 262, 287, 297, 450, 483, 486, 570, 628, 629, 645, 647, 652, 680, 488 798, 917, 1057, 1113, 1123, 1193, 1274, 1302, 1303, 1310, 1338, 1339, 1341, 1357, 1358, 1379, 1418, 1424, 1441, 1455, 1466, 1462, 1472, 1476, 1525, 1545, 1568, 1586, 1618, 1636, 1638, 1659, 1667, 1692, 1735, 1742, 1747, 1771, 1783, 1799, 1809, 1826, 1853, 1898, 1944, 1973, 1974, 2000, 2144, 2156, 2177 2234, 2333, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2427 2533, 2587, 2598, 2609, 2610, 2779, 2564, 2901, 2921, 3010.

No. 405 gets, the Second Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarship.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The New Regime.

MOURNING AT CHEKIANG.

November, 24.

THE news from Peking during the last ten days, while causing a good deal of excitement among the intelligent classes, has not caused any disturbance in this section. From the first the scholars and business men have expressed the greatest interest in what is going on and have been very anxious for relisble news. At least one prominent man came to your correspondent to get the news as published in your paper. The Chinese papers seem to have given quite accurate information and have not hesitated to express doubt where there was doubt. All are agreed that the death of the reigning monarchs so close together was certainly very strange. There is, however, a disposition to take things quietly and there is no likelihood of any trouble in this prefecture.

The usual rites and ceremonies of official mourning have been observed, the officials gathering twice a day for three days in one of the large temples where they bowed before the tablets of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager and wept. All the schools, including the mission school, were closed for three days. In the Presbyterian Mission chapel a special sermon was preached on Sunday morning on the duty of Christian Chinese in the present crisis and special prayers were made for the new government, the church officers leading in these prayers. On the night of the 25th (Chinese month) and on the 26th the city was literally alive with wedding; all weddings which had been arranged for the next month were hurried up. No more weddings will be celebrated for twenty-seven days and after that, up to the limit of the hundred days, while they may be celebrated, there will be no music. The red buttons on the hats have been exchanged for black ones and no heads are being shaved. So far as I can judge business has not been affected by the situation.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) For over forty years the late Empress Grand Dowager dropped the curtain and administered the Government. (Her Majesty's act of regency is always described by the expression "Ch'ui Lien Ting Cheng literally," "To drop the curtain and administer the Government," as the Minister's eyes might not gaze on her Majesty's face.) Her Majesty applied Herself with zeal to the toilsome performance of Her duty. In order to express Our grief that fills Our mind, the funeral obsequies of her late Majesty should be elaborately arranged, so the Ministry of Rites is hereby ordered to re-arrange the obsequies and make report to Us thereon.

(2) A site for the construction of the late Empress Grand Dowager's Mausoleum has been selected at the "Eastern" Hill (known as Tung Ling).

(3) Whereas on the 22nd of this moon (November 14) a Decree, in the name of the late Empress Grand Dowager was issued, commanding the Regent to take up the reins of government on Our behalf, the officials and the people throughout the Empire are hereby ordered to comply with his orders. From henceforth any one neglecting or refusing to obey the commands of the Regent must be punished.

(4) The death of the Empress Grand Dowager Tze Hsi, following so closely that of the Emperor Kuang Hsu has filled the nation with sorrow, but the country has passed through the dynastic changes peacefully and the various Treaty Powers have also expressed their sympathy with the losses which the nation has sustained thus strengthening their relations with China. There are, however, evil characters seeking to spread insidious rumours, in order to create trouble and disturb the peace. It is feared that, unless drastic measures are immediately taken the tranquillity of the country will be affected. Consequently We hereby order the Ministry of the Interior, the General Commandant of the Peking Gendarmerie, the Governor of the Peking, the Viceroys, Governors and their subordinates to take special precautions against such rebels. Rewards are promised to all officials arresting rebels or suppressing risings. All rebels arrested are to be decapitated at once.

November 21.

(1) We have received a memorial from Our Ministers stating that to mourn for his late Majesty Emperor Kuang Hsu, for twenty-seven months will give rise to innumerable difficulties in the administration of the Government and praying that the robes of mourning be laid aside at the end of one hundred days. To comply with the request of the Ministers Our feelings will not consent and We shall observe with reverence in strict adherence to the rule of ancient time twenty-seven months of mourning and shall carry out all the acts of sacrifice and worship prescribed by canon for the Temples of the State.

THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

A telegram signed by the members of the Waiwupu has been sent to the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces informing them of the quietness which reigns in the Capital.

Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai proposes to curtail the limit of nine years which has been fixed for the introduction of Constitutional Government into China.

Liang Ting-feng, a protege of Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung, has arrived in the Capital and it is believed that he will be re-instated in office. It will be remembered that H. E. Liang resigned his post of Provincial Judge of Hupeh last winter.

THE FOREIGN GARRISONS IN NORTH CHINA.

The local native papers report that owing to the events in Peking the various Powers have decided to delay the reduction of their garrisons in North China until affairs have resumed their normal condition.

Two Metropolitan officials have been ordered to be sent to the New Dominion (Chinese Turkestan) to work on the military post roads there as convicts for entering the precincts of the Imperial Palace without permission.

A TIBETAN-MONGOL SCHOOL.

A school will be established in the Capital for the instruction of Chinese youths in Tibetan and Mongol subjects. It is intended to give a thorough education of such a character that students who complete their course may be fitted to take up responsible posts in Tibet and Mongolia The School building has already been acquired and an examination of candidates for entrance into the Institution will take place soon. The school is to be formally opened in the 12th moon of this year. His Highness Po-ti-au, Prince of the Kharach in Mongols has been pointed Directors of the School.

REPORTED DEATH OF LI LIEN-YING.

Information has reached Shanghai that the famous Li Lien-ying is dead, but we have received no confirmation of this report.

Li Lien-ying, who was once the most powerful eunuch in the Imperial Court, and confident of the late Empress-Dowager, had retired into private life for the past few years, on account of old age and ill health. Since his retirement he had been frequently an invalid. A relapse is said to have been caused by the death of his Imperial Mistress and the health of the eunuch consequently become gradually worse until on November 16 when, it is reported, he died.

THE POSITION IN TIBET.

Their Excellencies Lien Yu (Imperial Chinese Resident in Lhassa and Chao Erth-feng High Commissioner Frontier Defences in Szechuan, Tibet and Ynnnan) have jointly reported to the Peking Government upon the situation in Tibet. They state that nearly all the insurgents in Batang and other places have been dispersed and that quietness now resigns in Tibet. They point out that the strength of the Chinese troops stationed in Tibet is very slender and request the

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DEVKORBAI, wife of Hargovandas VIJBHOOKHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted To Sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in, or to the said property, or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No 79, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1908.

PROSPEROUS HYDERABAD.

"Look to your finances; disordered finances are the ruin of States. It is very specially so in India. Reasonable economy, just aid, and equal taxation, mean ever-increasing prosperity and expanding wealth. A good revenue system is the foundation of good government in India, and without it the Prince is embarrassed and the people miserable." These useful aphorisms are taken from the Viceroy's speech at the Hyderabad installation a quarter of a century ago, and if Lord Ripon has opportunities of examining its recent financial reports he must be gratified at the remarkably successful manner in which his advice has been applied by H. H. the Nizam to the pecuniary affairs of his great heritage. The disaster which smote the capital of the State a few months ago obtained for the ruler and his afflicted subjects the universal sympathy of India, and an echo of that feeling is apparent in the relief funds opened in the metropolis of the Empire. For it is generally recognised both in the East and at Home that Hyderabad and its prince typify the era of Musalman demination which preceded our own, and that the millions of our Islamic subjects regard the house of Asaf Jah as the last link with the splendid traditions of sovereignty which ended with Aurangzebe's demise at Ahmednagar two centuries ago. These are some of the reasons which cause Hyderabad and its affairs to be discussed and considered with greater interest than is bestowed open the concerns of other units of Feudatory India, and an equally potent influence is the recollection that its prince's ancestors were the earliest and most trusty of the Company's allies when our empire was in the process of evolution. In previous articles upon its social and economic progress under the personal leadership of the Nizam we have commended the remarkable advancements made in both directions, and the budget for the current Fasli year which has just been issued by its Financial Secretary, Mr. Hydari, discloses that there has been no pause in its prosperity, or in the continuous application of the principles enunciated by Lord Ripon as constituting the foundations of good administration. The surest test of financial soundness that can be applied to an Indian State is an examination of its cash balances and investments, and judged by this standard Hyderabad may challenge comparison with any of its contemporaries. Twelve months ago these assets had reached a total of four crores and three-quarters of the State currency, and by the end of the current year ("with God's grace," as the Financial Secretary piously prefaces the anticipation), it is estimated that they will stand at almost five crores. And the State will possess this great reserve after devoting half a crore towards the liquidation of the old Berar loan, funding thirty lakhs for famine relief purposes, and allotting fifteen lakhs for the part payment of money borrowed from the Nizam's private treasury some years ago. We observe that the report is silent on the subject of the expenditure to be incurred upon the flood relief measures, which must necessarily be considerable, despite outside contributions and the large fund subscribed within the State itself. But the proposals in this connection have still to be matured and sanctioned, and will doubtless be published later in the year, after they have received the Nizam's approval.

Glancing at the figures for previous years one notices considerable variations between the estimated and the actual receipts, particularly in the land revenue. Thus, for 1316 Fasli (two years ago), the total income from all heads was originally set down at four and three-quarter crores of rupees. This forecast was revised a year later by the addition of thirty-six lakhs, but the actual realisations were almost five and a half crores. In the lucid and comprehensive note which accompanies the budget, Mr. Hydari explains that this inaccurate estimating is due to the want of co-operation between the District officials, the Secretariats and the Accountant-General. There is so much delay in forwarding the requisite returns to the latter officer, that the Financial Department has usually only the figures for the first half of a year to rely upon in framing revised estimates, a circumstance which readily accounts for the differences to which we have alluded. This form of procrastination is a heritage from former years, as similar complaints occur in most of the financial reports of the State. Mr. Hydari's remedy for the situation is a proposal to advance the commencement of the official year by three months, as he is convinced that the acceptance of this suggestion would put an end to the era of conjectural estimating, and would allow more time for discussion between the Financial and the subordinate departments. The idea is, apparently, a good solution of an ever-recurring difficulty, and only needs His Highness's consent—which would probably he given if the circumstances are explained to him—to be translated into practice. As its profits from coinage, which last year had reached about a crore and a half of rupees, are one of the principal factors in the financial prosperity of the State, we naturally turn to the paragraphs dealing with this important subject. The estimated gain for the current twelve months is set down at twenty-six lakhs, but the Financial Secretary is doubtful whether the minting operations in silver, which have now been suspended for a good many months, will be resumed, because "the rate of exchange in this year has rendered any coinage unnecessary, and as there is a large reserve of coin in the Mint, it is probable that the increased demand for Hallis in the business season will be met from it." It would be interesting to know precisely how much of the new coinage, both silver and copper, has been struck up to date, together with the profits derived from it, and as we hear from another source that there is to be a change in the Mint Mastership, the present incumbent having been recalled by the Government of India, the Financial Department might use the opportunity to publish full details on these points. The experiment of conversion has been extremely successful in making large additions to the State cash balances and procuring a stable rate of exchange with the British rupee and further operations will apparently depend upon the public demands, although there must still be some crores of the old Hallis awaiting the melting pot.

The prosperity which has attended Hyderabad during the last lustrum of its history has created a demand for experts whose special knowledge may be applied to the promotion of fresh developments in its economic progress. The State already possesses several and the present Budget Note foreshadows the selection of others, whose appointments have since been announced by our local correspondent. Amongst these are a mining engineer and an adviser upon indigenous industries, the scope of whose operations are outlined in Mr. Hydari's financial annotations. So far as we are aware, no other Indian State has embarked upon the fascinating pursuit of astronomy, but Hyderabad is about to engage in it, although it is only fair to say that this decision has arisen from a desire to utilise the splendid set of celestial instruments bequeathed to the Nizam by a relative who was an enthusiastic amateur in the science. One of the projects laid down for the embryo observatory is "the preparation of an astrographic chart in co-operation with the seventeen principal institutions of the world," an undertaking which will link the State with distinguished investigators in both hemispheres. The formation of an Irrigation Settlement Department is also announced, which, if placed under competent supervision, should yield important results, as there is ample scope for developments in this direction if the necessary funds are forthcoming. The Hyderbad Public Works Department has for long been a target for the gentle vituperation permissible in official comments upon its procedure, and it is not surprising therefore to discover a pungent paragraph in this Note dissecting some of its shortcomings. Viewed in its entirety the current year's budget of the State is a striking record of prosperity and advancement in every department of the administration, and we felicitate His Highness, to whose ceaseless supervision these results are largely due, and his Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad, upon the splendid realisation of the Viceregal counsel of a quarter of a century ago with which we have prefaced this article.

GERMAN MISCONCEPTION OF KING EDWARD.

A NOVEL view which is worth close consideration, is presented to us in a weighty article in a recent number of the "Contemporary Review," of King Edward VII as he is conceived by the Germans, whom he has struck not as the eminently pacific sovereign that he is to us, but in quite the opposite way. His Majesty, we thought, had given proofs enough during the eight years of his reign, of his peace-loving disposition, and his pacific influence has been felt in our foreign relations, where, with one exception, unwonted harmony reigns. That exception is of course in the case of our relations with Germany, and it is strange to see that this is so owing to the German misconception of our King. The popular German idea, we are told, is that King Edward entertains a hostile animus to his nephew which inspires every act of British foreign policy. "There has arisen in the German mind one of the most fantastic and preposterous myths that ever demonstrated at once the creative powers of the popular imagination and the dimensions of the gullet of popular credulity. It is a popular impression in Germany that Edward VII is not merely the Richelieu of the twentieth century, but that he is constantly preoccupied in weaving plans of Machiavellian devilry for the purpose of weakening, injuring, and above all, isolating the nation which owes allegiance to his nephew. What is believed to be the fact has often more influence in politics than the fact itself; and the real King of England is of less importance to the peace and tranquility of Europe than in the imaginary Edward VII as he is pictured daily in the German Press, a sinister figure dominating the European situation, who spends his days and nights in spinning, like some infernal spider, the meshes of the net in which Germany is being enclosed. "The English Sovereign has been elevated to the position of Hobgoblin-in-Ordinary to the German people. If German mothers do do not frighten their children to sleep by the name of 'Onkel Edouard,' no monarch is more constantly employed as a 'Bugaboo' in many German newspapers." The aggressiveness of Germany which is so painful a feature of her foreign policy, is attributed by this writer to the fear which is ever before the minds of her people, of our King pursuing with relentless persistence a personal policy aiming at the isolation and ultimately at the destruction of their country. And he suggested that the King should scrupulously refrain from any action which might give excuse for this singular misconception. His recent visit to Reval to meet the Tsar gave much occasion for believing that King Edward wanted to encompass their ruin by putting up Russia and France, their close neighbours on either side, against them. Much was made in Germany of the fact that the King was not accompanied by his responsible Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, while Admiral Fisher and General French were his companions. It is curious to find that the Germans regard Sir John Fisher as "the most dangerous man in the Empire. He is believed to lie awake o'nights planning how to repeat Copenhagan at Kiel, and when he sleeps he dreams of new monsters of the deep which will make even the German 'Dreadnoughts' as obselete as the Roman galleys." All this is interesting and important as enlightening us about the working of the German popular mind. But the indirect suggestion of the article, to hold the King responsible even to a slight extent, loses all its point when we bear in mind the fact, which the writer of the article seems to lose sight of that this misconception of King Edward's character and doings, is fostered and encouraged by responsible German politicians if it is not entirely due to them. It is part of their policy to set up this "fantastic and preposterous myth of the imaginary King Edward" before the German mind to scarse it thoroughly so that the German may eagerly vote them mere money to increase the navy on which they have set their hearts. The fear of isolation and extinction of Germany is of the creation of their own astute politicians, and it is futile to suggest that the King should refrain from acts like the Reval visit which he thinks would conduce to our best interests.

TRAMWAY SHELTERS.

IT will soon be thirty years since tramcars began to circulate and within that period many improvements have been made in the work of transport. The cars, originally of a pattern belonging to a cold country, were gradually modified to suit the people and climate of Bombay. The original bell, about four inches across, was found too noisy and was reduced to about one-eighth of the original bulk to meet the wishes of inhabitants on the route of the cars and this small bell was found quite sufficient for its purpose. The seats were lengthened, the harness improved until breakdowns ceased to occur, fares were reduced, and finally electricity was substituted for horse traction after a long resistance on the part of the Corporation. But during all this time monsoon followed monsoon and passengers awaiting the arrival of cars had to stand in the pouring rain, until they found a place and then to sit in wet clothes until the end of the journey. How much this exposure must have cost in sickness and even in mortality will never be known, and although from time to time the matter was noted in the local papers, nothing was done to put an end to this disgraceful omission. There was once a wooden shed provided by the Tramway Company on the site of the present Municipal Office, but it was removed to make way for the building. It cannot be said that Bombay has no funds to spare for shelters. Money is being spent for less necessary things. "Islands" of more than doubtful beauty are being established on our roads, trees are planted and public lighting is provided in some places to an excessive degree, not to speak of free music in public places. How the claims of tram passengers have been ignored all these years it would be difficult to explain, but there is no more sign of provision for them against the rains just now than at any previous period. It is said by some people that the duty of providing shelter lies with the Tramway Company, but if that were so, it is hardly likely that they would have been allowed to evade this necessary work for so long. The Corporation would have insisted in the fulfilment of a bargain, but if the duty lay with them the Tramway Company has no powers of interference. The question of funds need not stand in the way, for, judging by the spread of advertising in this city, there should be no difficulty in getting offers to build the shelters in return for the privilege of advertising on them. The kiosks in Paris offer an idea of how advertising may be combined with the shelter of a news stall, and there is no lack of graceful iron-framed designs to furnish an idea of how the work should be carried out. Shelters are required at all the termini, and also at such places as Bori Bunder, Pydhoni, Grant Road Crossing, Money School and Crawford Market. The Tramway Company, who already advertise on their cars and are used to construction work, seem to be the most likely body to undertake this poject effectively, for the revenue from advertisements would pay a handsome return on the cost of construction.

THE LATE SIR PHILIP MUNTZ.

THE death of Sir Philip Muntz will be felt, possibly, less in the House of Commons than among lovers of horses, for he stood at the top of the list of the latter and has done an incalculable amount of good for horse breeding in England. His death is hardly likely to lose the Tamworth seat to the Unionists, for even at the last election he had a majority of nearly three thousand. Originally a Liberal, Sir Philip became so exasperated with the party treatment of Ireland and Egypt, that in 1883, he publicly declared himself a Conservative and the following year successfully contested North Warwick. A keen hunter, Sir Philip devoted his chief energies to shire horses, and at the shows he seldom found competitors who could meet him in the class on equal terms. Another hobby was the improving of the breed of Shropshire sheep, which he carried on with equal success. He was created a baronet in 1902 and the title now goes to his son, Gerard Albert Muntz, who, Anglo-Indians will be interested to learn, has married into the Prinsep family.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals for the provincialisation of the Supervisors of Primary Schools employed by local bodies and Municipal Councils in the Madras Presidency.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING IN 1908.

Athletics and Cycling.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

TURFITES will probably remember the English flat-racing season of 1908 as being one of the most disastrous on record. The ill luck of punters continued to the end, the Manchester November Handicap result being in keeping with most of the other big events of the year. The race went to Old China, the property of Mr. A. Bell, the filly starting at 20 to 1 against, while another long priced one in Simonson (16 to 1) finished second. The winner was trained by J. Fagan at Malton, in Yorkshire, and it is interesting to recall that it was near there Running Rein came from, this being the four year-old which finished first in the Derby many years ago, but fortunately the fraud was discovered. Before finishing with the Manchester Meeting, a word may be written on the Farewell Handicap Plate. C. Trigg on Diamond Wedding finished first, but on returning to scale, was 2lbs overweight and met with disqualification. If a jockey fails to draw the weight he is naturally disqualified, but many people consider it unjust to do so when the difference is the other way about.

OUTSIDERS.

How favourites have gone down this season is well illustrated by the following record of winners and prices in the chief races:—

Event.	Winner.	Odds.
Lincolnshire Handicap	K-ffir Chief	100 to 7
Grand National	Rubio	66 to 1
2,000 Guineas	Norman III	25 to 1
1,000 Guineas	Rhodoro	100 to 8
New Market Stakes	St. Wolf	25 to 1
Derby	Signorinetta	100 to 1
Eclipse Stakes	Your Majesty	100 to 8
Duke of York Stakes	Simonson	20 to 1
Stewards Cup	Elmstead	20 to 1
Cesarewitch	Yentoi	100 to 6
Cambridgeshire	Marcovil	50 to 1
Liverpool Cup	Santerre	20 to 1
Derby Cup	Mondamin	100 to 8
Manchester November Hdp	Old China	100 to 6

STATISTICS.

In glancing over the winning owners, trainers, jockeys, etc., one is at once impressed with the fact that the spoils have been more widely distributed among owners than usual. His Majesty has improved on his 1907 record, but even so, the nine victories, worth £5,490, are much below what one would like to see. The satisfaction of heading the list belongs to J. B. Joel with nineteen wins and £26,246 in stakes. His trainer, C. Morton of Wantage, also shows the way in his department, he having prepared twenty winners and which secured £26,431 in stakes. A. Taylor of Manton runs him closely with 29 wins and £25,254 in stakes. Maher tops the jockey's list, with 139 wins out of 491 mounts—percentage 28·30, while F. Wootton, 129 wins, 601 mounts and a percentage of 21·46 comes next. Higgs is a good third, 124 wins out of 685 mounts, and Madden's triumphs number 96. Turning to horses, Your Majesty won four races worth £19,286, with Bayardo (two years) coming next with seven events worth £13,038 opposite his name. The Derby winners, Signorinetta, takes third place, her two wins being worth £11,400. The winning stallions list is headed by the defunct Persimmon, his family having won 28 races worth £28,485, St Frusquin, 39 wins worth £23,493 and Bay Ronald (dead) 26 races worth £18,007 fill the next two positions, with Gallinule 41 races and £15,223 in stakes, fourth.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Our Rugby visitors from Australia have done so well in recent matches, particularly by beating the 'Varsities, that most people thought they would prevail in all their other fixtures, save perhaps against Wales and England. They met with a surprise at Leicester on Wednesday, however, when the Combined Midland Counties out-played them. Scratch teams so often fail in combination, but the players selected for Wednesday's match "nicked" splendidly at all departments. The strength of the team mainly rested in the Leicester and Northampton players, who composed a goodly portion of the team. The Australians were beaten in loose footwork and even more so in the play of the three quarters, the three occasions the Australian line was crossed being the result of fine passing, while the visitors' try (converted) was the result of forward play. The success of the Midlands will lend further interest to the remaining fixtures of the Australians.

ASSOCIATION.

Some of the recent League results have been startling, to say the least. Who, for instance, could have imagined that Bradford City, at the bottom of the table, would have shared the honours (1-1) on entertaining Everton, the team at the top. Then the success of Newcastle United, when visiting Notts Forest, and the win of Notts County at Sunderland were also eye-openers. Other visiting teams did well, for Woolwich beat (2-1) Chelsea at Stamford Bridge and Manchester City defeated (3-1) Liverpool, while Bristol City shared the honours on Aston Villa's ground. The features of the second Division matches were the fine wins of Fulham and Birmingham on visiting Barnsley and Derby County, the score being 2-1 in each case. West Bromwich Albion also beat Blackpool and there is no material difference in the position of the leaders. Matters commence to look different among the Scottish League clubs and Celtic will now have to be reckoned with. The team at last appears to have struck form, as the victory (4-0) on entertaining Queen's Park denotes. Celtic now claim 18 points for 11 matches, while Glasgow Rangers head the table with 25 for 15. The latter team gained a fine win (4-3) on entertaining Heart of Midlothian and the victory (4-1) of St Mirren when at home to Clyde was another feature of Saturday's games.

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING.

At the recent meeting of the National Cyclist Union in London, the proposition to allow amateur and professional cyclists to race together was shelved with scant consideration. Such legislation on the part of the gentlemen who govern the pastime is really heart-breaking to the few enthusiasts who want to see a really honest state of affairs in athletics and cycling. That sportsmen can be found who prefer to tolerate and countenance sham-amateurism, rather than open professionalism, simply shows how our national hypocrisy penetrates even into sporting circles. Why this should be, is a mystery, and there is something peculiar about a characteristic which is for ever cloaking things. Take gambling, for instance; legislators and aristocrats would bitterly oppose State Lotteries and licensed book-makers, and yet they play bridge, etc., for heavy stakes in private and patronize the tables at Monte Carlo. Another example: we allow foreign women to promenade the chief streets of London and other big cities, thus bringing their calling to the notice of young lads and girls, rather than recognise certain plain facts and license houses as on the Continent. So, too, with sport; we wink at irregularities by amateurs and yet treat professionals as outcasts. The simple fact of the matter is that many men governing athletics and cycling are making money out of their connection therewith and consequently they cannot approach these matters in the manner they should. Just at this time, when a big effort is being made to bring about one definition of an amateur for all sports and all over the world, the attitude of the cycling legislators comes very unwelcome. An amateur is one who makes no money out of the sport either as a competitor or official, and legislation which professionalises him for opposing a professional is absurd. Can any sane man consider Lord Hawke a professional because he has met professionals on the cricket field, or is Lieut. Wyndham Halswelle any less a genuine amateur through having run against professionals for the Army Championship? A moment's thought will show how absurd this antipathy towards professionals is, and it will be all the better for sports when our legislators give up make-believes and support honest professionalism in preference to sham-amateurism.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The American exchanges tell us that Dorando Pietri has made an agreement to engage in three long distance races on the other side of the Atlantic. He has certainly commenced well and providing the change of climate does not upset him, he ought to add to his laurels. His next match will be against Longboat, the Canadian-Indian and which is likely to create even more excitement than his race with Hayes. It must not be overlooked that Longboat has defeated the best of the American runners and his record over the Boston Marthon course is about 2 mins. faster than Hayes accomplished when he finished second to Morrisy last April. The Indian also showed in the Olympic Marathon race that he is a great runner, for when the heat caused him to collapse at about 19 miles, he was just looking dangerous, having gone up into second place. Longboat will certainly perform better on his own ground, so to speak, and the Italian will be up against a tough proposition when he toes the mark at Madison Square Gardens on the 15th instant. The distance will be the same as the Olympic Marathon—26 miles 385 yards. The full-merit of Dorando Pietri's performance against Hayes has not been recognised here, through the critics not being familiar with the track. As, however, the Italian was only about 3 mins. outside the world's track record at 25 miles and had nearly 1½ miles still to go, there is no getting away from his great ability. Assuming that the dirt track is no better than in the writer's athletic days, then it is quite 10 secs. slower in a mile than the Preston Park track, where Leu Hurst put up his 25 miles record, and this with pacing.

BOXING.

The verdict in favour of Britt, when he met Summers at Wonderland, was not endorsed by one per cent the onlookers and everyone is delighted they have signed articles to meet again next February. The sum of £1,000 will be at stake, to say nothing of the honour and glory. It ought to be a record night at the National Sporting Club and the bout will make a good subsitute for the Johnson and Langford go, which was originally scheduled for the 22nd. This, of course, will have to take place later, owing to Johnson having a little matter to settle with Tommy Burns in Australia on Boxing Day (Decr. 26). By the way, most of the crack heavyweights of the past seem to favour the prospects of Burns, though Bob Fitzsimmons is an exception. The man who beat Corbett, or the "red headed freak" as the writer once heard "Pompadour Jim" refer to "Fitz" in the "Police Gazette" offices in 1896, is now in Ireland and looks remarkably well for his 47 years.

BILLIARDS.

Everyone loves a good fighter, consequence the wonderful play of Stevenson on the last day of his match with Reece proved very much to the liking of the sportsmen present. It needs a nervy man to show his best form in a money match when the odds look against him. Reece appeared the likely winner, starting the last day, and a break of 412 by the Oldham man made Stevenson's chance look less. The manner he rose to the occasion, and obliged with a break of 534, finally winning by 273 points, ranks as one of his finest efforts, while during the day he scored 2,259 points as against 1,321 by Reece, Inman has been distinguishing himself again this week and his break of 414 on Wednesday is his best this season so far. Turning to a less satisfactory subject, it is feared that Dawson's eye trouble is serious and he may have to undergo an operation, while all thoughts of playing again this season are out of the question.

IN GENERAL.

E. Diggle made a fine break of 605 against Inman yesterday, this being the second highest of the season.

Frank Gotch says he is disgusted with the attitude of Hackenschmidt and that anyone who wants a match with him will now have to journey to America for it.

From the present outlook, it appears as though a big proportion of the next Australian cricket team for England will be newcomers.

W. Brierley, the Lancashire fast bowler, was married on Wednesday.

George Torns had a fine send-off when leaving London 'en route' for Australia.

A long-distance road race, 23½ miles, was decided at Reading on Wednesday when L. O. J. Southwell proved successful in a field of 50, his time being 2 hours 19 mins. 15secs.

Stevenson (scratch) appears to have Reece (rec. 1,609) well beaten in their game of 10,000 up at Hull.

Padounby won a bout against Kascheff in the Paris Wrestling Tournament which occupied 5 hours 52mins.

French critics consider the performances of Siret entitle him to be considered a better long distance runner than Dorando Pietri of Italy, but a race would be the way to test the matter.

PURDAH LADIES IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been noticing since long the hardships and inconvenience the purdah ladies have to undergo in the "Automatic Local" trains which run between Victoria Terminus and Kalyan. There are no separate third class compartments for ladies in these trains. The compartments (including Guards') are only divided by iron grating throughout the train. Hence females observing purdah cannot conveniently sit in these, as the males very likely peep through. I believe the G. I. P. Railway authorities will take this matter in hand and do the needful so as to avoid inconvenience to the poor but respectable purdah ladies. It would not cost more than Rs. 5 or thereabout for making wooden partitions; and it is to be hoped the Railway Company will not fail to afford such a small sum simply for the convenience of the public.—Yours, &c.,

(Mrs.) H. DESAI.

MEETINGS in the Myn.ensingh and Barisal Districts are reported, to protest against the deportations.

ON Killermont golf course, near Glasgow, a field mouse settled a match which had been carried to the nineteenth green by getting in the way of a putt. The player at first thought his ball had struck a dead leaf, but the mouse, which had been partially stunned, was captured, exhibited as evidence of the veracity of the players, and dismissed.

THE FUTURE IN POLITICS.

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Possibility of Land Grabbing.

WAR ON "KING LANSDOWNE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Liverpool last night, said that Lord Lansdowne had usurped a sovereignty which had not been claimed since the reign of Charles the First. "We are not going," he said, "to stand 'King Lansdowne' any longer. We are going to shatter his throne. The Lords must be challenged on the question of finance."

"Mr. Wyndham," he continued, "in his recent speech at Liverpool, when he declared that the first Budget of the next Unionist Government would be a Tariff Reform Budget, had given them the issue."

"We shall not," said Mr. Lloyd-George, "tax the bread of the poor, but we shall bring the land, frozen by the Feudal System, within the grasp of the people.

"Parliament would possibly not run its normal course. The end might be precipitated, but if only they trusted Mr. Asquith, the greatest victory of history was certain."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Partition Again.

LORD MORLEY AND FURTHER ENQUIRIES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. O'Donnell asked whether, during the recess, Lord Morley would obtain the opinions, with reference to the Partition of Bengal, of all former Governors, former Members of the Legislative Council, and former Commissioners of divisions in Bengal at present residing in Britain, and also those of the Maharajahs, Nawabs, and Rajahs of Bengal proper.

Mr. Buchanan replied: "Lord Morley is not disposed to take the action suggested."

Mr. O'Donnell then asked: "Will Lord Morley give the House the most experienced and independent unofficial opinion of the most loyal section of Bengal society?"

Mr. Buchanan replied: "Lord Morley has no desire to depreciate the opinions of either class, but he does not think that the proposed action would serve any useful purpose."

THE "AMETHYST" INCIDENT.

Offender Punished.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

A seaman on the cruiser "Amethyst," on which leave was stopped owing to a gun-fitting being thrown overboard, has been sentenced to two years' hard labour in connection with the offence and has been dismissed the Navy.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ELECTORAL REFORM.

A Far-Reaching Scheme.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to examine the application to the existing electorate of Great Britain of certain schemes to secure a fully representative character of elected legislative bodies.

ZULU CHIEF'S DISLOYALTY.

Execution before the Tribe.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The Zulu Chief Mwombolwana, who was sentenced to death by the Special Court at Greytown for participation in the recent rising, was executed to-day in the presence of the tribe of the murdered Chief.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

New University Opened.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The Khedive to-day inaugurated the Egyptian University at Cairo in the presence of the Ministers, Diplomatic Corps, European and native officials, and other notables.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

Case for Stern Action.

INTERNATIONAL PLOT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Paris states that an Indian Conspiracy is being organized in Paris, where a gang, headed by a German woman, who is the wife of a Hindu, is engaged in the manufacture of bombs in collaboration with Russian anarchists. The object of the conspirators is to perpetrate outrages on distinguished visitors to Paris.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The death is announced of Sir Philip Albert Muntz, M. P.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

Andrew Carnegie's Testimony.

AMERICA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Andrew Carnegie, in giving testimony before the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, urged the abolition of duties on steel, in which industry America was supreme.

The best ores in Britain, he said, would be exhausted in seven years, while American ores would last for forty. He mentioned that the profits of the Steel Trust were three pounds per ton.

THE VENEZUELA CABINET.

Popular Clamour.

RECONSTRUCTION FORCED

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Telegrams from Caracas state that as the result of popular ferment the Vice-President has been forced to reconstruct the Cabinet including Ministers opposed to President Castro.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Fresh Enterprise.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is considering plans for a bridge three miles long between New York and Long Island with a span at Hell Gate of a thousand feet. The bridge is estimated to cost three million sterling and will be the largest in the world.

STRAITS OPIUM QUESTION.

No Final Step to be taken.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE AWAITED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

It is unlikely that any final step will be taken with regard to the Report of the Straits Opium Commission until the conclusion of the Shanghai Conference. The suggestion that the publication of the Report has been delayed for political purposes is without foundation.

MOTOR-CAR COLLISION.

Indian Prince Involved.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Mr. Burns in a written reply to a question which suggested that a son of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar had availed himself of his princely immunity to escape penalties for injuring a gentleman in a motor-car collision, said that the Prince had submitted himself to Justices, who, however, held that they had no jurisdiction.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The Right Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D. Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich, has been appointed Bishop of Stepney.

SIR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Guntur.

THE COUNCIL REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

Speaking at Guntur in the joint reply to the several addresses, the Governor said, in reference to Lord Morley's Council Reforms, that he was confident that the Madras Government would apply the new principles to the system of Indian administration in the spirit in which Lord Morley had conceived them—the spirit of sympathy, courage and generosity.

Regarding the attitude of non-official members in the Legislative Council, he said:—"In dealing with that question Lord Morley hints at the possibility that perpetual official majority has engendered, on the part of non-official members of the Legislative Council, an attitude of peevish permanent opposition. I should like to say at once that my experience teaches me, so far as Madras is concerned, that such an attitude has been entirely absent from the minds and dealings of non-official members of the Legislative Council. The spirit which has been shown by non-official members of the Legislative Council since I have had the honour of presiding over that assembly during that time would remind you we have had to deal with important measures of a far-reaching nature. The attitude of non-official members has been to show a consistent, single-hearted desire to help Government in every way and by helping us to determine whether such and such measure was necessary or not, whether the provisions of the measure were sound or otherwise, and whether or not they were suited to the conditions and requirements of the country. They have throughout exhibited a spirit of co-operation, help and sympathy. That has been the spirit in the past and I am confident that will be spirit of the non-official members in the future. Therefore I myself contemplate with equanimity the proposal to dispense with an official majority in the Legislative Council upon which we have hitherto insisted.

CEYLON FOR A HOLIDAY.

II.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWERA ELIYA, DECEMBER 19.

NEWERA ELIYA means early rising and an early start from the station. I do not know whether the railway authorities are in league with the hotels and start their train early so as to ensure your receiving your hotel bill before your senses are thoroughly awake to its enormity. I shall be generous and believe that it is not so, but the memory of that hotel bill haunts me yet. As an able production it can seldom have been surpassed, but its full ability did not dawn upon me until I was quite half way to the hills. However, I paid it, forseeing that our intended sojourn in Ceylon would have to be curtailed by at least half, if I was to be able to pay for drinks on board the return steamer. Fortunately things turned out better afterwards.

Ceylon railways are very much out of date indeed. They are a Government concern, which may account for their lack of enterprise. The train we travelled in was very full owing to a number of planters and their female relatives returning from the festivities attendant on the King's Birthday. My wife and I secured seats in the general compartment. This is a long compartment containing a number of chairs, none of them particularly comfortable. There was also a smoking compartment, which was full of ladies, and a ladies' compartment sparsely occupied. The lavatory accommodation was, as it seemed to me, disgracefully inadequate. The refreshment car was well filled from the commencement of the journey with planters. Brandies and sodas were quite "comme il faut" from 8 a. m., and I was much struck by the fact that it is apparently considered all right in Ceylon to smoke inferior cigarettes at a table next to one at which ladies are breakfasting. I confess when I saw this I was a little taken aback as I had always understood that the planters and their assistants were a very good class indeed. It is satisfactory now to think that from what I have seen of many planter friends, this gross rudeness must have been the exception rather than the rule. The fault really lies with the management of the refreshment cars, who ought to see that such a thing is impossible. I have one more growl against the Ceylon railways, and that is that they either burn wood or very bad coal. Looking out of the window of a Ceylon Government railway carriage, as I know from painful experience, is extremely dangerous, and it is a marvel to me that numerous persons do not lose their eye-sight every year. Just one more complaint and I have done. The light supplied at night in the first-class carriages is an absolute farce and reading is entirely impossible. There is some sort of light in a sea of oil and the result is semi-darkness. Ceylon has much to learn in the matter of railways from a passenger's point of view.

If the carriage arrangements are by no means first-class, the scenery after one passes Peradeniya, the junction for Kandy, is so magnificent that one cannot think of anything else. Of course, it is all tea; but tea interplanted with magnificent trees, tea on slopes, tea on precipice, tea on the banks of one of the most picturesque little rivers in the world. I am ashamed to say that I did not ascertain the river's name, but it is the most homelike thing I have seen in the East. It might be a Scotch salmon stream, or, in places where it runs slumberously through a valley, a more placid English river. But it is altogether fresh and beautiful. Sometimes its ragged waterfalls are almost grand. The view from the line is by no means confined: indeed, it is panoramic in character. Mountains open out further and further away with tea-clad valleys between, and above them all Adam's Peak. Anyone who has the slightest appreciation of scenery, will find the railway from Peradeniya to Nannoya, junction for Newera Eliya, a continual source of delight. Were there heather where the tea is, and a little less of the touch of the tropics, it might be the very Highlands themselves. As one travels on, the air becomes sharper and colder until by the time Hatton is reached, additions have to be made in the way of extra clothing. At Nannoya one changes in a toy railway, which runs thence to Ragalla, passing Newera Eliya on the way. It is a most diminutive affair and shakes like the divil, but it runs through a picturesque rocky pass and in the delight of the eye the temporary discomfort of the body is forgotten. And so we arrive at Newera Eliya at about quarter to five, and, as a vulgar people say, it is decidedly parky, in fact I did a war dance on the platform. Of course I am speaking of the middle of November and December. In October, April, and May, Newera Eliya is quite a temperate place. But in December I must confess I think it is just a trifle too cold for one coming straight from Bombay.

As this article may be read by some who think of visiting Ceylon, the question of 'where to stay' may be of interest. We ourselves stayed at the Grand Hotel, Newera Eliya, which is perhaps the leading hôtel. We were very comfortable. The charge for a double-room ground floor was Rs. 16 per diem monthly terms, and Rs. 18 weekly. Upstair was Rs. 2 dearer. I think myself one might get even better terms. The food and attendance were quite first-class and the Manager most obliging, but the sanitary and bathing arrangements left much to be desired. Fires are extras, 8 annas a day. There is one other hotel, the St Andrew's, which from all accounts is practically as good, and visitors would do well to obtain terms from both hotels before deciding. For married people, who intend to stay a month or more, I have no hesitation in recommending the Carlton. This is a boarding-house, but the very nicest people go there and the terms are more moderate than those of the hotels. It is of course not so pretentious, but I know that the rooms are good and I hear that the food is also excellent. The Carlton is almost opposite the United Club, which is one of the chief social centres, with an ample library, good tennis courts, and a small golf links. The visitor will be very comfortable in any of the above three hostelries. For a bachelor or a married couple on a short visit, I should recommend the hotels; for others, the Carlton. For bachelors, there is also the very excellent Hill Club, which is most hospitable to its honorary members and easily the best place to stay in.

Newera Eliya's principal attraction is its golf links. These are utterly unlike anything we have in India and quite the equal of the best of the home inland links. The turf is splendid, the hazards many and difficult, the putting greens large and smooth without being level, the scenery is far finer than what one gets on inland golf links at Home, the air has a bite in it, and the caddies have an excellent knowledge of the game. When I add that a stranger gets his golf for Rs. 5 a week and is most hospitably treated by the members of the local Golf Club, it is difficult to imagine what more the most exigeunt could wish for. Personally I think the links are too beautiful and that the golf would be better if the scenery were less attractive,—but that is only an idea. The 8th, 9th, and 11th holes are as good as you could find anywhere, and indeed there is, or was, only one hole that is not quite first-class,—the 13th, which I understand is being altered. Even when it is the off season you can always find someone to go round with, a man from the Straits, or Rangoon, in search of fresh air and coolness. The National Bank runs a small agency at Newera Eliya, and its presiding genius, Mr. Cook, is quite good enough for any one who is likely to test his prowess. Mr. Cook struck me as being better than any golfer I had seen in India, but he himself says it is not so. "Nous verrons," as one day he is pretty sure to be stationed here. Singularly enough when I was at Newera Eliya thirteen years ago, the National Bank agent was a golfer of the highest class. He has gone the way of the great majority, alas!

Newera Eliya also possesses very good tennis courts both at the Hill and United Clubs. The latter has also got croquet browns, and a good small ladies' golf links. Next the United Club is the Race Course, where in January, February and March silk is sported. The United Club has also a cricket ground, which used in the season to be the scene of great old boy matches. Old Etonians, old Wyekhamists, etc., met and defeated one another. I learn from a tea planter friend that these old school matches are dying out, which seems rather a pity. Probably this is due to the enormous volunteering boom that exists in Ceylon. Everyone is a volunteer. There are far more volunteers than regulars, and according to their own view the former are much more efficient. Volunteer officers are spoken of in ordinary life by the title of their rank, and the Governor keeps a volunteer A.-D.-C. Sedition and anarchy would, I imagine, have small chance in Ceylon.

Mere tourists, who visit Newera Eliya, seldom spend more than 36 hours there. During that time they visit Hakgalla Gardens and drive to the Moonstone Plains. And so back to Colombo and the Far East. I am ashamed to say that though I have twice been to Newera Eliya, I have not yet visited Hakgalla Gardens. It is some consolation to be assured, as I have been, that they are not worth visiting. And surely the valley on the mountain tops is the last place where one wishes to have any thing to do with gardens. Surely the fir trees, the green grass, the wild roses, the orchids, are enough. The Moonstone Plains I have been to, likewise the Lake, which latter is a very ordinary affair.

The Friday-to-Tuesday planter is the most charming and the most dangerous fellow in existence. He lives at the Hill Club for those days and during them he makes up for the early hours and quiet of his tea estate. And he will by no means be satisfied unless you come and help him in the task. Also, it is very pleasant to help him, but one wants the constitution built up of a life in the open hill air to do so effectively. The planter has it—you have not. Bass's beer, port, boar's head at 2 a. m., brown beer, old brandy, in fact anything,—these he will toy with and expect you to toy with them too. Then the next day he will take you out and play you at golf. He will be several strokes better than his handicap, and you will be—a shattered wreck. I speak from experience. But the planter is an excellent fellow and a prince of hosts, and you must go and stay with him and see how tea is made, and incidentally dine with a neighbouring planter or two, each of whom will be quite special occasions and proportionately dangerous.

And so we said good-bye to Newera Eliya and, after a bad lunch at Mount Lavinia, to Ceylon. The thing I found it hardest to part with, was my boy. I have not seen his equal, nor can I hope to until I see him again. His name is Cornelius and he is to be found at the Galle Face Hotel. And so back to Bombay by Tuticorin and Madras, a route which I advise everyone to avoid. There is only one expeditious and comfortable way of getting to Ceylon and that is by steamer. But these steamers do not run every day, and the corridor train from Tuticorin to Madras is the best I have seen in India. As for the Madras mail,—well, I've long ago written everything I had to write about that marvellous express.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Regulars and Volunteers Thanked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 22.

In connection with Lord Kitchener's visit to Secunderabad, the following advance copy of a Divisional Order is published, in to-day's Station Orders, by Brigadier-General M. F. Rimington, C.B., Commanding the troops in Secunderabad:—

"The G. O. C. 9th Division has received the commands of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to publish the following Orders:—

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been very much pleased with his inspection of the troops in the 9th Division, and congratulates all concerned upon the degree of efficiency attained.

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in informing the Secunderabad Garrison, that His Highness the Nizam has expressed to him his deep appreciation of the excellent and arduous work performed by the troops during the late grave disaster caused by the floods in Hyderabad. Owing to their exertions the extent of the calamity was considerably diminished and many lives, which otherwise would have been lost, were saved. Especially valuable service was rendered by the troops in averting the threatened rupture of the Jidmutla Tank Bund, an occurrence which would have produced a catastrophe of appalling magnitude.

"Lord Kitchener is well aware of the excellent work performed by the troops and has much gratification in taking advantage of this opportunity to publicly acknowledge their services."

LATER.

During the recent visit of Lord Kitchener to Secunderabad the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles formed a guard-of-honour for his Lordship on his arrival at the Residency, and the Officer Commanding has been requested by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to inform all ranks that he was greatly pleased with the smart turn out of the guard-of-honour furnished by the Corps on the 17th inst. at the Residency, and with the precision with which they handled their arms. The Commanding Officer was also requested by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to express his pleasure at the general turn out and workmanlike appearance of the Mounted Section at his inspection on the 19th inst.

The Officer Commanding, in Regimental Orders, spoke of the pleasure he had in publishing his Excellency's remarks, and hoped that they would encourage all ranks to assist in maintaining the reputation of the Corps as an efficient body of men.

AMONG the donations received at St. John's Church, Newport (Isle of Wight), bazaar was the sum of 2s. from Vancouver Land. This came from a man who, years ago, was a boy at St. John's School. At one bazaar he stole 2s. Subsequently, at each annual bazaar he has forwarded 2s. to make restitution.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN BOMBAY.

The Governor's Views.

RADICAL CHANGES NEEDED.

THE following letter from the Secretary to Government, in the Educational Department, has been sent to the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Governor in Council to ask you to be so good as to place this letter before the Senate of the University for early consideration with reference to their letter No. 1083, dated 8th August, 1908."

The munificent offers of contributions which have been made by leading citizens render it possible to make a beginning in the establishment of a Central Institute in Bombay for the teaching of Science. Such an Institute is urgently needed in order that the Presidency may have the advantages which are now reaped by other countries, and which are essential to progress. Before practical steps can be taken in this direction however, it is necessary to consider what should be taught what classes of students should be provided for and how sound teaching of Science can be blended with the system of higher education under the direction of the University.

The Governor in Council, after giving careful consideration to the existing curriculum, has been forced to the conclusion that radical changes are necessary if the teaching of Science and higher education generally are to be brought into harmony with modern requirements.

The basis of this curriculum found acceptance half a century ago. It has subsequently received successive accretions as fresh demands arose, and revision as regards the B. A. degree took place about twenty years ago; but, viewed as a whole the general result presents the appearance of patch-work, illogical in many respects, and plainly inadequate to meet the demands of the present day.

The Governor in Council does not propose to offer detailed criticisms, which the most cursory study of the University syllabus will suggest. It suffices to point out that there are too many examinations and too many subjects in certain cases, that there is no proper division into well-ordered courses and no rational continuity of study, and that, consequently, there is a marked want of thoroughness. It naturally follows that the results of higher education in the Presidency have been disappointing. A high standard of excellence is rarely attained either on the Arts or on the Science side, and with too few exceptions, the University has not produced graduates who have evinced capacity for original work in the various branches of knowledge. The quest of marks as contrasted with the pursuit of knowledge is not peculiar to India; but a University curriculum should be so framed as to discourage the former.

The Governor in Council is, therefore, strongly of opinion that a revision of the existing curriculum is imperatively demanded not only in the interests of Science, but in those of higher education generally. Other changes of method and procedure also appear to be needed in order that intellectual training, rather than the accumulation of ill-digested knowledge, may become the primary aim of the University.

NEW PROPOSALS.

With this object in view, the following proposals are submitted for the consideration of the Senate:—

(A) The abolition of the Matriculation Examination, which is becoming unwieldy is open to serious objections, and is giving rise to great difficulties as regards the provision of proper accommodation. The Colleges to conduct their Matriculation Examinations. The examination papers and a certain number of marked papers of candidates to be sent to the Board of Examiners for review.

(B) The Previous Examination to be exchanged for College Examinations to test progress during the first year.

(C) The Intermediate and subsequent degree examinations to be conducted, as now, by the University alone.

(D) For the College Entrance examinations, the subject of Chemistry and Astronomy to be eliminated. The schools are not able to teach these subjects properly, and their educational value, in present conditions, is practically "nil." In their place Nature steady and Elementary Hygience to be substituted. This College examination to be also constituted as a school leaving examination.

(E) The first year's course common to all students to consist of:—

(1) English.
(2) The second language taken at entry.
(3) Mathematics.
(4) Elementary practical science, actual work done in the laboratory.

During the first year, special attention to be given to (1), (3) and (4), (2) being regarded as subsidiary.

(F) After the first year, the student to elect either for an Arts course, or for a Science course as below:—

ARTS COURSE.

(1) English.
(2) Second language as previously selected.
(3) Mathematics or Logic.

SCIENCE COURSE.

(1) English. Essay and precis writing only.
(2) One of the following groups of subjects:—
(a) Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics.
(b) Chemistry, Botany, Physical Geography.
(c) Botany, Zoology, Physical Geography.

G. The Intermediate Examination of the University to follow the second year's course, and, when it becomes possible, to institute a complete course of commerce, the student to elect for such a course at this stage.

(H) The Arts and Science courses to embrace the following subjects respectively up to the degree stage:—

ARTS COURSE.

(1) English, including Composition and Literature.
(2) (a) A second language or
(b) Mathematics.
(3) One optional subject—
(a) History and Political Economy.
(b) Logic and Moral Philosophy.
(c) A third language.
(d) Higher Mathematics.

SCIENCE COURSE.

One of the following groups in which one subject may be treated as secondary to the other.

(1) Chemistry and Physics.
(Students selecting this group must take a course of the Calculus.)
(2) Mathematics and Physics.
(3) Chemistry and Botany.
(4) Chemistry and Geology.
(Students selecting this group must have previously taken up Physical Geography.)
A course of Elementary Zoology will be added.

Science is excluded from the B. A. curriculum, because every student will have received one year's practical training and will have acquired some insight into Scientific methods and modes of thought.

THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the results of the examination in the above subjects, the degrees of B. A. and B. Sc. to be respectively conferred. A Pass degree to be awarded on the results of examination in three subjects, two obligatory and one optional for the B. A., and in two obligatory subjects for the B. Sc., the successful students being placed on an alphabetical list. An Honours degree to be awarded in one subject on the result of more searching papers in that subject and not on an extended syllabus. Higher Mathematics, however, should be treated as an Honour subject. Thus, for example a candidate for the B. A. with Honours might take English Pass papers, Mathematics Pass papers, Higher Mathematics papers or English Pass papers, second Language Pass papers and Logic, etc., Honours papers. This system which appears to work well in some of the modern Universities has the effect of inducing Honours candidates to specialize in a selected subject. Experience would show whether an Honours degree could with advantage be awarded for a second subject.

(J) The Governor in Council considers, however, that no degree should be conferred on any student who does not possess a sound knowledge of the broad outlines of Indian history from the beginning of the Moghul period to the establishment of British Rule, and also of the general principles of British administration on the present day. Such knowledge appears essential to obviate misconceptions which are too prevalent; and during the three years following the bifurcation of studies there should be no difficulty in finding time for the necessary courses of lectures in these two subjects without any undue interference with the curriculum.

(K) For the higher degrees, M.A. and M.Sc., the student to select one of the subjects taken up for the B.A. or B.Sc. degree. He should, if possible, further take a two years' course at a College, or give two years' service on the Staff of a College or of the Institute of Science. In any case the Colleges and the Institute should respectively encourage attendance at M.A. and M.Sc. lectures and courses. At the end of this period of instruction, the candidate for the higher degree will undergo a theoretical and a practical examination. He will also be permitted to submit an essay, or a thesis. Science students will be expected to be able to abstract papers written in French or German.

I am directed to point out that it is unnecessary at this stage to formulate a detailed syllabus of the specified subjects. The first essential is to reach agreement as to principles. When this has been attained, there will be no difficulty in laying down the details of instruction, of which excellent examples are now available in various European Institutions.

In the opinion of the Governor in Council, the effect of adopting courses arranged as proposed will be to secure continuity and thoroughness. The present curriculum has been considerably lightened in order that higher standards of attainment and greater thoroughness may become possible. At the same time, the division into Arts and Science branches has been made definite and complete. In order to mark this division, it appears desirable that a degree of M.Sc. should be introduced.

FURTHER CHANGES.

The following further changes, not directly connected with the curriculum, but having an important bearing upon the efficiency and scope of the training provided by the University, are strongly commended to the consideration of the Senate;—

(a) The present division of the teaching year is such that the best season, for practical work especially, is largely wasted. This should be remedied, if possible, and the total vacation period should be reduced to four months.

(b) The age of 16 is manifestly too early for the commencement of a University training, and, under the regulations, a student may even be entered under that age. The necessary result is that the teaching power of the Colleges is wasted upon boys who should be at school. It may be impracticable, in the conditions of India, to avoid this evil altogether; but even a moderate raising of the age would be a distinct gain to the University and to higher education generally, and would mitigate the disadvantages under which the Indian student now labours compared with undergraduates in Western Universities.

(c) The occasional employment of examiners from outside the Presidency is much to be desired.

(d) In the case of technical subjects, when special text-books are used, it should be an instruction to examiners that no questions which can be answered in the terms of such books should be set. Provided that this rule is observed it will in some cases be possible to allow students to bring their text-books into the examination hall.

(e) More attention should be paid to English conversation in which graduates are sometimes deficient. Even if it is undesirable to re-establish oral examinations there should be no special difficulty in fulfilling this requirement, if suitable methods of teaching are adopted.

(f) It seems most desirable that the University should organize courses of lectures in popular form to be delivered in the vernaculars as well as in English in the larger towns of the Presidency during the vacation period.

The Governor in Council is well aware of the difficulties which must attend so drastic a revision of the University curriculum as, in his opinion, is urgently required, and he fully recognizes that the essential reforms must be gradually carried out. He is confident, however, that the Senate will approach, with a single eye to the efficiency of the higher education in the Presidency, the proposals which, in reply to the request contained in their letter of the 8th August last, he now lays before them. They will share with him the earnest desire that the University of Bombay should be brought into line with the great developments in educational methods which have assumed practical form in recent years, and they will not fail to realize the bearing of these developments upon national advancement.

The recent splendid benefactions towards the improvement of Science teaching have removed some of the obstacles to movement in the required direction. The most pressing questions, therefore, to which the Senate will doubtless give the earliest consideration, are those relating to the proposed changes in the Science courses. As soon as agreement has been reached on the principles involved, it will be possible to take initial steps for starting an Institute in which the teaching of Science can eventually be concentrated and rendered worthy of the Presidency of Bombay.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Case against R. C. Chowdhury.

POSTPONED "SINE DIE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

THE case in the Calcutta Police Court, against Romesh Chandra Chowdhury, for publishing a seditious pamphlet, was adjourned yesterday "sine die," as the accused is being tried in the Alipore Conspiracy case.

THE case against Afsaruddin, late Sub-Divisional Officer, was resumed at Dacca, on Monday, when further evidence was taken and the case adjourned to the 12th proximo.

LORD MORLEY'S SCHEME.

Government of India's Views.

[Concluded from the Yesterday's Paper.]

BOMBAY.

38. Under the Act of 1892 and the regulations now in force the Bombay Legislative Council is constituted as follows:—

Ex-officio.			
Members of the Executive Council	...	...	2
Advocate-General	...	...	1
Additional.			
A.—Nominated members, not more than 9 to be officials; the non-officials to represent different classes of the community	...	...	12
B.—Elected members	...	...	8
(a) by Corporation of Bombay	...	1	
(b) by Municipalities*	...	1	
(c) by District Boards*	...	2	
(d) by Bombay University	...	1	
(e) by Sardars of the Deccan and Zamindars of Sind	...	2	
(f) by Bombay Chamber of Commerce, or other commercial bodies	...	1	
Total	...		23
or, including the Governor	...		24

*Voting by electoral representatives on a population scale.

Including the Governor, this provides for an official majority of 13 officials against 11 non-officials. But, as is shown in paragraph 14 of the Bombay Government's letter, the present Council consists of 10 officials (including the Governor) and 14 non-officials. For all ordinary purposes this is safe enough, as the Government can probably reckon with certainty on some non-official support. Two non-official votes would be sufficient to equalise the numbers on either side, and the Governor's casting vote would then be decisive. Writing in 1906, Lord Lamington mentioned as defects in the composition of the present Council (a) the over-representation of Bombay city; (b) the over-representation of the professional class; (c) the under-representation of land and agriculture; (d) the preponderance of Brahmans, whose interests were not identical with those of the mass of the Marathas and other castes. The local Government expressed a similar opinion in 1899 when reporting on the working of the regulations made under the Act of 1892. The statistics from 1892. The statistics from 1893 to 1906 shew that the professional middle class obtained 50·7 per cent. of the elective seats; the landholders 22·6; the Muhammadans 11·3; and Indian commerce 2·8. The chief component elements of the population are as follows:—

	Number	per cent.
Communities.		
Hindus	14,197,000	77
Muhammadans	3,726,000	20
Christians	2,05,000	1
Jains	2,27,000	1
Interests.		
Agriculture	11,026,000	59
Commerce and Industry ...	3,715,009	20
Pro'essions	323,000	1·7
Adult Males.		
Literate in English ...	91,000	1·8
Literate in Vernacular ...	7,47,000	14·9

39. The Government of Bombay put forward two alternative schemes, a smaller one and a larger one. The smaller, which has the support of a majority of the local Executive Council, is as follows:—

Ex-Officio.			
Members of the Executive Council ...			2
Advocate-General			1
Additional.			
A.—Nominated members; not more than 9 to be officials; the non-officials to be representatives of special interest or minorities or experts			24
B.—Elected members			17
a by Corporation of Bombay ...	1		
b by Municipalities ...	4		
c by District Boards ...	4		
d by the University ...	1		
e by landholders	3		
f by Bombay Chamber of Commerce	1		
g by Karachi Chamber of Commerce	1		
h by Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad alternately	1		
i by Indian commercial community	1		
Total ...	44		
or including the Governor ...	45		

The advantages of this scheme are:—

(1) That it gives adequate representation to European commerce, restores to the Karachi Chamber the seat taken away from it in 1896 (not, as the Bombay Government incorrectly say, in 1892), and admits the claim of the mill industry to distinct recognition.

(2) That it gives Indian commerce one member to be elected by an association of native merchants.

(3) That it assigns eight seats to the professional middle class through the district boards and municipalities, in addition to the members for the University and Corporation, so that this class will get ten out of seventeen elective seats and may get more by nomination.

(4) That it gives three seats to the landholders.

On the other hand it has two conspicuous defects:—

(a) It provides (including the Governor) for only 13 official members, 4 ex-officio and 9 nominated and thus leaves the Government in a substantial minority.

(b) It assigned no separate seats to the Muhammadans.

49. For these reasons we recommend that the Bombay scheme be modified as follows:—

Ex-officio.			
Members of Executive Council ...			2
Advocate-General			1
Additional.			
A.—Nominated members; not more than 20 to be officials; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities or experts			23
B.—Elected members			30
a by Corporation of Bombay ...	1		
b by Municipalities	4		
c by District Boards	4		
d by the University	1		
e by Landholders	3		
f by Muhammadans	3		
g by Bombay Chambers of Commerce ...	1		
h Karachi Chamber of Commerce ...	1		
i by Millowners' Association Bombay and Ahmedabad alternately ...	1		
j by Indian commercial community ...	1		
Total	46		
or, including the Governor	47		

It will be observed that the provision made by us for the appointment of nominated members under head A of our scheme leaves it open to the Bombay Government to dispense with an official majority if they consider that they can carry on the business of the Council without one. As regards Muhammadans the opinions set up by the Bombay Government seem to indicate that nothing but separate representation will satisfy the community, and that they resent the idea of nomination. We accordingly recommend that the Muhammadans should be given three seats, as proposed above, one for Sind and two for the Presidency; and that the Bombay Government should be asked to consider whether an electorate can be formed, or if that is not possible, whether associations, can be utilised for the purpose of proposing members for nomination by the Governor. We would further observe that our proposals are more liberal than those made by the Bombay Government, since they raise the number of elected members from 17 to 20. We do not think it necessary to discuss the second Bombay scheme, which

Has the support of only one member of the local Government.

BENGAL.

41. The Bengal Legislative Council now stands thus :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 10 to be officials ; the non-officials to represent different classes of the community			13
B.—Elected members			7
a by Corporation of Calcutta	...	1	
b by Municipalities (by rotation)	...	1	
c by District Boards (by rotation)	...	2	
d by the University		1	
e by Landholders' Associations	...	1	
f by Chamber of Commerce or other commercial bodies		1	
Total			20
... or, including the Lieut.-Governor ...			21

The statistics from 1893 to 1906 show that 52·8 per cent. of the elected members have been drawn from the professional middle class, 13·2 from the landholders ; 5·7 from the Muhammadans ; 20·8 from the European commercial community ; and 3·8 from the representatives of Indian commerce. The chief elements of the population are :—

Communities.			Numbers.	Per cent.
Hindus			39,266,000	77
Muhammadans			9,027,000	18
Christians			246,000	·5
Interests.				
Agriculture			34,264,000	67
Commerce and Industry ...			7,048,000	13·8
Professions			856,000	1·6
Adult Males.				
Literate in English ...		...	176,000	1·4
Literate in Vernacular		...	1,906,000	14·9

42. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes a Council constituted as follows :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 18 to be officials ; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities, or experts			22
B.—Elected members			14
a by Corporation of Calcutta	...	1	
b by Municipalities and District Boards		7	
c by the University		1	
d by Landholders		2	
e by the Chamber of Commerce ...		1	
f by the Calcutta Trades Association		1	
g by the Indian commercial community		1	
Total			36
or, including the Lieut.-Governor... ...			37

The scheme is almost identical with that propounded by the British Indian Association in their letter of 10th December 1907. Its weak points appear to us to be :—

(1) That the Council suggested is too small.

(2) That it gives insufficient representation to the educated classes.

(3) That it gives too few seats to the landholders.

(4) That it refuses separate representation to the Muhammadans.

(5) That it assigns too few seats to European commerce, and does not provide for the representation of the planting community.

43. Our Hon'ble colleague Sir Edward Baker was in general agreement with these criticisms on the local Government's scheme. After considering the views of the Lieutenant-Governor, we propose the following constitution :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 23 to be officials ; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities or experts			26
B.—Elected members			20
a by Corporation of Calcutta	...	1	
b by Municipalities		4	
c by District Boards		4	
d by the University		1	
e by landholders		3	
f by the planting community ...		1	
g by Muhammadans		2	
h by the Chamber of Commerce ...		1	
i by the Calcutta Trades Association		1	
j by the Indian commercial community		1	
Total			46
... or, including the Lieut.-Governor... ...			47

We believe this Council to be large enough to meet the requirements of the province, the population of which exceeds that of the United Provinces by only three millions. The Council suggested by us gives ten seats to the professional middle class, five to the landholders, including one for the planting community, who at the present time have vital interests at stake and cannot properly be omitted, two to the Muhammadans, and three to trade and commerce.

UNITED PROVINCES.

44. The Legislative Council of the United Provinces is at present constituted as follows :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 7 to be officials ; the non-officials to represent different classes of the community			9
B.—Elected members			6
a by groups of Municipalities	...	2	
b by groups of District Boards	...	2	
c by University of Allahbad	...	1	
d by Upper India Chamber of Commerce or other commercial bodies.		1	
Total			15
... or, including the Lieut.-Governor ...			16

In commenting on the working of the existing regulations Sir James LaTouche observed two years ago :—

(1) That Municipalities had practically always elected pleaders,

(2) That District Boards do not as a rule elect great landowners. In illustration of this he pointed out that Munshis Nenal Chand and Madho Lall "belong to the English educated class and, though they hold land, are only incidentally landowners".

(3) That no Muhammadan had ever been elected by a representative group. (Since this statement was made one has been appointed.)

(4) That the professional middle class had generally secured five out of the six elective seats.

That Indian commerce was unrepresented. Sir John Hewett confirms this in paragraphs 12 and 29 of his letter.

(6) That more official seats were needed in order to find places for the heads of the Education, Medical, Sanitary, and Agricultural Departments, and for the junior of the two Chief Engineers.

The statistics from 1893 show the professional middle class holding 50 per cent. of the elective seats, landholders 20·6 ; Muhammadans none ; Indian merchants none, and European commerce 2·6. The principal elements of the population are :—

Communities.			Number.	Per cent.
Hindus			40,757,000	85
Muhammadans			6,731,000	14
Interests.				
Agriculture... ...			31,181,000	65
Commerce and Industry ...			7,500,000	16
Professions			622,000	1·3
Adult Males.				
Literate in English ...		...	65,000	·5
Literate in Vernacular		...	1,033,000	7·9

45. The reconstruction of the Council has been thoroughly worked out and explained in paragraphs 19 to 30 of the local Government's letter of the 16th March 1908. The Council proposed is thus constituted :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 22 to be officials ; the non-officials to represent special interests or minorities... ...			28
B.—Elected members			16
a by large Municipalities in rotation		2	
b by District Boards and smaller Municipalities		8	
c by Allahabad University ...		1	
d by landholders		2	
e by Muhammadans		2	
f by Upper India Chamber of Commerce		1	
Total ...			44
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor...			45

46. After carefully considering all the questions raised by the local Government's letter and the opinions forwarded with it, we recommend a Council composed as follows :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 22 to be officials ; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities, or experts			27
B.—Elected members			19
a by large Municipalities in rotation...		2	
b by District Boards and smaller Municipalities		8	
c by Allahabad University ...		1	
d by landholders		2	
e by Muhammadans... ...		4	
f by Upper India Chamber of Commerce...		1	
g by the Indian commercial community.		1	
Total ...			46
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor...			47

Our scheme does not differ materially from that proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The number, both of officials and non-officials, has been raised by one in order to bring the size up to that of the standard model. Provision has been made for the representation of the Muhammadans by four elected members, instead of by two elected and two nominated members, and a separate seat has been provided for the Indian commercial community, which will be filled up by election whenever a suitable constituency can be found.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

47. The Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam was established in October 1905. It consists of—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 7 to be officials ; the non-officials to represent different classes of the community ...			9
B.—Elected members			6
a by Municipalities and District Boards.		3	
b by Associations of landholders ...		1	
c by Associations of merchants ...		1	
d by Commissioners of Port of Chittagong		1	
Total ...			15
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor...			16

The chief component elements of the population are :—

Communities.			Number	per cent.
Hindus...			11,350,000	37
Muhammadans... ...			17,813,000	53
Buddhists			172,800	·5
Interests				
Agriculture			23,957,000	78
Commerce and Industry ...			3,377 000	·1
Professions			527,000	1·7
Adult Males.				
Literate in English ...		...	62,000	·9
Literate in vernacular...		...	965,000	12·5

48. The Local Government now proposes a Council constituted as follows :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 12 to be officials; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities			15
B.—Elected member			10
a by Municipalities... ...		2	
b by District and Local Boards ...		3	
c by Bengal Landholders' Association...		1	
d by Provincial Muhammadan Association		1	
e by tea interest		1	
f by jute interest		1	
g by Commissioners of Port of Chittagong		1	
Total ...			25
or, including the Lieutenant Governor...			26

49. This scheme appears to us to be defective in the following respects :—

(1) A Council of 25 is too small for a province with a population of 31 millions, a large proportion of which consists of Bengalis of an advanced type.

(2) The representation given to the professional middle class (5 seats) is insufficient.

(3) The Muhammadans and the landholders are inadequately represented.

For these reasons we propose the following Council:—

A.—Nominated members : not more than 18 to be officials ; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities or experts			21
B.—Elected members			15
a by Municipalities and District and Local Boards		8	
b by landholders		2	
c by Muhammadans...		2	
d by tea interest		1	
e by jute interest		1	
f by Commissioners of Port of Chittagong		1	
Total ...			36
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor ...			37

We find it impossible to enlarge the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam up to the standard proposed for the older provinces, because it is difficult to provide more than 18 official members without unduly disturbing administrative business. But the proposals made by us appear to meet the essential requirements of the province. They give sufficient representation to the professional middle class, the landholders, and the Muhammadans, and they assign separate members to the tea and jute industries, and to the Commissioners of the growing port of Chittagong. The Assamese inhabitants of the Brahmaputra Valley will for the first time obtain separate representation and the reservation of three seats for nomination, will place it in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to meet the claims of the tenantry of the province to have an opportunity of expressing their views on the questions of the day. Although the Muhammadans from a majority of the population of the province, they are at present comparatively unorganized, and they can only be adequately represented by means of a special electorate.

PUNJAB.

50. The Punjab Legislative Council was established by the proclamation of 9th April 1897. It consists of—

A.—Nominated members—			
Officials			4
Non-officials			5
Total ...			9
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor ...			10

All the members are nominated. The non-officials are one Christian, two Muhammadans, one Sikh, and one Hindu. In framing a scheme of representation the following factors have to be considered :—

COMMUNITIES.

			Numer	Pect.
Hindus			7,874.000	38
Muhammadans			10,825,000	53
Sikhs			1,517,000	7
INTERESTS.				
Agriculture			10,998,000	54
Commerce and Industry ...			4,814,000	23
Professions			450,000	2·2
ADULT MALES.				
Literate in English ...			54,000	·9
Literate in vernacular ...			564,000	9·9

*Voting together by divisions, viz., Dacca 2, Chittagong 2, Rajshahi, 2, Brahmaputra Valley 1, Surma Valley 1.

51. In paragraphs 40 to 46 of his letter of 6th July 1908, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes a Council of the following composition :—

A.—Nominated members ; not more than 10 to be officials ; the non-officials to represent Muhammadans, Hindus, Sikhs and other interests			17
B.—Elected members			4
a by the Commercial community		1	
b by the Punjab University ...		1	
c by the larger cities		2	
Total ...			21
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor...			22

52. In the Council proposed by the local Government, we find several features of which we are unable to approve. We think that no good reason has been assigned for giving to a Ruling Chief a place by right on the Council. We have excluded the Ruling Chief from the Imperial Council, relegating him to ordinary nomination in case it might be desired at any time to appoint one. No other Provincial Government contemplates the appointment of a Ruling Chief, and we are reluctant to admit this as a permanent feature of the Punjab Council. There is room for nominating a chief if desired under the heads Muhammadans, Hindus, Sikhs, and other interests. Nor do we see any reason for the mention of a Native Christian among the commercial classes, as that electorate may be expected invariably to return a European. As regards the members for the larger cities, the Lieutenant-Governor propose that the eleven cities mentioned by him should each nominate one representative, and that the two members of the Council should be selected by him from among these eleven nominees. In our opinion this method would be regarded as as no better than nomination pure and simple. Each city, having only one chance in five of electing its nominee, would take no interest in the election, and the professional middle class would receive the proposal with great dissatisfaction.

53. We have had the advantage of discussing this objection with the Lieutenant-Governor, and with His Honour's concurrence we propose a Council constituted as follows :—

A.—Nominated members : not more than 12 to be officials ; the non-officials to represent Muhammadans (3) Hindus (1), Sikhs (1) and other interests ...			19
B.—Elected members			5
a by the commercial community...		1	
b by the Punjab University ...		1	
c by the larger cities		3	
Total ...			24
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor ...			25

The scheme thus modified promises to be adequate give representation to the Hindus of the commercial and professional classes, and to the Muhammadan, Hindu and Sikh landowners, while it reserves three nominations for other interests not specifically provided for. The city electorate will consist of three groups representing respectively the Cis-Sutlej territory, the Central Punjab with the Sikh districts, and the Western Punjab in which the population is largely Muhammadan. We believe these proposals to be as advanced as the present circumstances of the Punjab demand, and we recommend their acceptance.

BURMA

54. The Burma Legislative Council was formed by proclamation in 1897, at the same time as that of the Punjab. As at present constituted it consists of—

Nominated members—			
Officials			5
Non-official...			4
Total ...			9
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor ...			10

Two of the non-officials are Burmese. In practice the European non-official members are usually nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor after consultation with the Burma Chamber of Commerce, the Rangoon Port Commissioners, and the Municipal Committee of Rangoon.

55. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes a Council constituted as follows:

A.—Nominated officials			8
B.—Nominated non-officials—			6
(a) appointed after consultation with the Rangoon Trades' Association Rangoon Port Commissioners and Munical Committees of Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein Bassein and Akyab.			1
(b) to represent Indian and Chinese trading and mercantile interests..			1
(c) to represent Burmese population..			4
C.—Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce			1
Total ...			15
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor ...			16

56. The conditions of Burma are altogether peculiar; election is foreign to the ideas of the Burmese population, and neither they nor the Indian and Chinese immigrant commercial communities can at present be represented by any other means than nomination. In fact the only body in Burma that is capable of exercising the privilege of election is the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

For these reasons we propose a Council constituted as follows:—

A.—Nominated officials			8
B.—Nominated non officials...			7
(a) to represent Burmese population..		4	
(b) to represent Indian and Chinese commercial communities ...		2	
(c) to represent other interests ...		1	
C.—Elected by Burma Chamber of Commerce		1	
Total ...			16
or, including the Lieutenant-Governor ...			17

RESOLUTIONS, QUESTIONS, AND DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

POWER TO MOVE RESOLUTIONS.

57.—By the Act of 1861, under which the present Legislative bodies were constituted, discussion was confined to legislative proposals actually before the Councils in the form of Bills. In 1892 this limitation was relaxed to the extent of allowing debate on the annual financial statement although no legislation was involved, and in this debate it is permissible for members to draw attention to any matter they please, whether it arises directly out of the budget proposals or not. But a general debate of this character can never be satisfactory. Members do not know beforehand the subjects which are to be brought forward by their colleagues ; the discussion is necessarily of a desultory character; and the absence of notice not uncommonly prevents the official members from giving full information in answer to questions that are raised. We are of opinion that the time has come when there should be further facilities for debate. We think that members should have opportunities for placing their views on public questions before the Government and we are impressed with the benefits which both the Government and the educated public would derive from the discussion of administrative subjects in the Legislative Councils, either on a reference from the head of the Government, or at the instance of a private member. Such discussions would give the Government an opportunity of making their view of a question known, and of explaining the reasons which had let them to adopt a particular line of action. We therefore propose that power should be given by statute for members to move resolutions on matters of general public importance, subject to the checks to which we shall presently refer. So far as the educated public are concerned, there can be little doubt that the right to move resolutions on such questions, and to argue these in a regular debate, will be welcomed as a very great concession; that it will be resorted to freely; and that it will tend to bring about more intimate relations between the official and non-official members. We think that the resolutions should be in the form of recommendations to the Government because this form expresses the constitutional position more precisely and emphasises the fact that the decision must in any case rest with the Government and not with the Council. In the event of a resolution not being accepted by the Government an opportunity would be taken of explaining their reasons.

58. This subject was not included among those which Your Lordship authorised us to put before local Governments and our letter of 24th August 1907 contained no reference to it. But it is a reform to which we attach great importance. In support of it we would point out that a similar proposal was put forward in 1888 by Sir George Chesney's Committee in reference to Provincial Councils. They recommended that in addition to legislation, it should be one of the functions of the local councils to originate advice and suggestions on any subject connected with internal administration, and that their views should be embodied in the form of a memorandum addressed to the head of the Government. They advised, however, that it should not be permissible to propose resolutions relating to subjects removed from the cognizance of the Provincial Legislative Councils by section 43 of the Councils Act of 1861, which forbids them, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General, "to make regulations or to take into consideration any law or regulation" relating to the public debt, customs, and Imperial taxes; coin, bills, and notes; post office and telegraph; altering the Penal Code; religion; army and navy; patents or copyright; foreign relations. That proposal was not adopted at the time, and it may have been premature in the conditions which then existed, but at least it had the high authority of the members of that Committee.

59. The discussion of administrative questions can however only be permitted subject to certain rules and restrictions which must be clearly laid down. We do not feel ourselves in a position at the present stage to make an exhaustive enumeration of these, and we anticipate that, as has been the case in the House of Commons, actual experience will lead to the framing of standing orders designed to meet the exigencies of debate. It seems to us, however, that the following conditions must be imposed from the first:—

(1 Resolutions must relate to matters of public and general importance, and not to isolated incidents of administration or personal questions.

(2) No resolution should have by itself any force or effect. It must rest with the Government to take action or not to take action as it thinks fit. This is the English principle, and it is obvious that the Council cannot claim for its resolutions a higher degree of authority than attaches to a resolution of the House of Commons.

(3) The order of business must be absolutely under the control of the President, and no discussion of his orders can be permitted.

(4.) The President must have power to disallow any resolution without giving any other reason than in his opinion it cannot be discussed consistently with the public interests. This will enable him to reject resolutions which are contrary to public policy, or which relate to matters which could not be discussed without anticipating, or seeming to anticipate, the decision of the Secretary of State.

(5.) In order to avoid the too frequent exercise of this general power of disallowing resolutions certain classes of subjects ought to be expressly excluded. In the case of the Provincial Councils the proposals of Sir George Chesney's Committee referred to above seem to be suitable. In the Imperial Council the admissible range of discussion is necessarily larger, and it is less easy to define its limits precisely. For the present we think it sufficient to say that some subjects must be specially excluded, and that the question, which those should be, can be best settled later on when the rules of business are drawn up.

(6) It will also be necessary to place some limitation upon the time allotted to the discussion of resolutions.

POWER TO ASK QUESTIONS.

60. The right of asking questions in the Legislative Councils, subject to certain conditions and restrictions, was conceded by the Indian Councils Act of 1892. We recommend that it should be extended to the enlarged Councils which we propose for the Punjab and Burma. We do not suggest any alteration in the rules governing the subject.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

61. Under this head it was proposed in our published letter of 24th August 1907 that the budget should be explained by heads or groups of heads by the members in charge of departments, and should be discussed in the same way by the other members, and that this discussion should be followed by a general debate conducted on the same lines as at present. No method was suggested of enabling the non-official members to exercise any influence on the actual settlement of the items. The opinions received do not throw much light on the question, how the Government can give the Councils an effective share in the financial administration of India, without surrendering any essential principle, or parting with the right of original initiative and ultimate control. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab put forward, in more or less detail, proposals for holding informal conferences with the non-official members of the Legislative Council, when the first edition of the provincial budget has been prepared, and thus eliciting criticisms and suggestions which might be considered when the second edition comes to be settled. The Bombay Government claim a greater degree of financial independence, and they and other Governments argue that, so long as the provincial budget requires the previous sanction of the Government of India the discussions in the full Council can deal only with settled facts, since no alterations can be introduced by the local Government in consequence of anything that may be said in the public debate. All Governments approve of discussion by heads as proposed in the published letter. No Government suggests any plan for enabling the full Council to debate and vote upon specific assignments of funds. The non-official critics either demand the power of moving amendments to any items of the budget, or express general approval of the Government of India's proposals.

62. We are clearly of opinion that it is advisable that the Councils should be afforded increased facilities for expressing their views upon the budget, and that these facilities should be given at a sufficiently early stage to enable the Government to take advantage of any advice that may be tendered, and to adopt and give effect to such suggestions as may be found practicable. The ultimate control must, however, rest with the Government, and no useful purpose would be served by affecting to ignore this essential fact. It is the Government, and not the Council, that decides any question arising on the budget, and the utmost concession that can be made is to give the Council ample opportunities of making recommendations to the Government in respect of particular items. But, without departing from this principle, we think that the Council may properly be empowered to record its opinion by vote on the greater part of the budget proposals. The Indian public have long desired an opportunity of this kind, and we think that the time has come when it may properly be given in the manner and to the extent which we shall presently explain. In our letter to local Governments we did not put forward any plan by which members of Legislative Councils could vote on the budget, but we are anxious to meet the public demand, and we trust that our proposals in the matter, both in regard to the Imperial and to the Provincial Councils, may obtain Your Lordship's approval.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

63. These being the general objects which we have in view we believe that they may be attained in the case of the Imperial budget by laying down that the financial statement shall be presented during the last five days in February ; and that the final discussion of the budget shall take place not more than four weeks later. There are very strong reasons for being particular about dates ; and we need not enter here into the arrangements which will be necessary in order to admit of the budget being opened three weeks in advance of the usual time. The figures will be less accurate than they are now, and a considerable part of the detailed explanations which are now appended to the financial statement will have to be dropped. The Finance Member's speech will necessarily be more general in its tone, and will not describe the figures of expenditure with the same precision. The disadvantage will, in our opinion, be amply counterbalanced by the fact that the earlier presentation of the budget will enable the Government to obtain the views of the Council on their financial proposals at a stage when it will still be possible to act upon their advice. On the presentation of the financial statement, it will be convenient for the Council to resolve itself into Committee for the discussion of the budget by blocks. It should be a committee of the whole Council, with a Member of the Government in the Chair ; and the first meeting should take place not later than one week after the day on which the budget is presented. The Committee should sit from day to day until its work is complete ; and there should be a rule requiring it to finish its business on or before the 10th of March ; since it is essential that the final corrections should all be known in good time to get the budget, with its supplementary tables and notes, into the shape in which it is to be finally presented.

64. For the purpose of discussion in Committee the major heads or groups of heads would be taken up in order, the discussion being opened with an explanatory speech by the Member of the Executive Council who controls the departments concerned, or, if so arranged, by another member on his behalf. Each member would then be at liberty to move a resolution, in the form of a recommendation to the Government, relating to the figures in any head or group, two days' notice being given in each case. The Council would divide upon any resolutions which were pressed ; and the result would be duly recorded. But the Government would not be bound to take action upon any resolution, either in whole or in part. Power should be vested in the chairman to close the discussion upon any head or group when he thinks that it cannot be continued with advantage, and there should be a time limit for individual speeches. Here, as in paragraph 62 above, we desire to lay stress on the condition that the resolutions should be in the form of recommendations to the Government, as indicating that the power of passing the budget is vested, not in the Council, but in the Executive Government. This is not a mere verbal refinement ; it denotes a constitutional fact ; and it has the further advantage of avoiding any objection that may be taken to the scheme on the basis of the English rule that all proposals for the increase of expenditure must be initiated by the Crown. If it is necessary for us to support our proposals by a reference to Parliamentary practice, the requisite analogy is to be found in the right of the House of Commons to submit an address to the Crown, recommending certain expenditure.

65. When the Council sitting in Committee has completed its labours, it will be for the Government to decide what alterations, if any, should be made in the budget as a result of the discussion. These would be carried out in the estimates at once. At the adjourned meeting of the Council, the Finance Member would submit the budget in its final form along with a formal report of the proceedings in Committee. This opportunity would be taken to explain briefly why Government had been unable to accept any resolutions that were carried in Committee. After the Finance Member's speech a general discussion would follow; but at this stage no further resolutions would be admissible. The Finance Member would make a general reply and the Viceroy would sum up the debate; whereupon the budget would come into effect.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGETS.

66. In preparing its provincial budget, a local Government has no anxieties about ways and means in the wider sense of that term. Its surplus or deficit is absorbed in the general balances of India, not affected by remissions of taxation, for the effect It is of which the imperial exchequer provides full compensation. Its sole concern is to keep the demands of its departments within its estimated revenue, without drawing unduly upon the provincial balance. In our opinion it is in this task that the Provincial Council may suitably assist the local Government. Nor ought such assistance to be unwelcome. For a local Government at budget time is flooded with proposals for new expenditure, and purely departmental efficiency may sometimes push aside more genuine needs. It is not, of course, suggested that the intervention of the Provincial Council will ensure an infallible judgment between conflicting claims. But it will put the proposals on their defence ; it will enlist some outside knowledge of local interests; and it will give the non-official members a substantial share in the preparation of the budget.

67. What we propose for adoption is a procedure in four stages. The first state is the rough draft of the provincial estimates. In this the local Government would include all projects for new expenditure in excess of Rs. 5,000 which are put forward by the different departments, provided that they are covered by administrative sanction, and that there is no 'prima facie' objection to them. All such projects would be listed in a schedule, which would consist of two parts. In part I the local Government would place those items for which it considers that provision must be made in order to carry on a scheme already in hand, or in pursuance of orders from the Government of India or the Secretary of State or to meet an urgent administrative need. All other items, not earmarked as above, would be put in part II of the schedule. The draft budget, with this schedule of new expenditure, would then be submitted to the Government of India. Now it is manifest that an estimate of expenditure prepared on these lines is certain to exceed what the province can afford. It would rest therefore with the Government of India, after correcting the estimate of revenue and the opening balance (which it always has to do at present), to determine, in consultation with the local Government, the aggregate expenditure for which the provincial budget should provide; but the detailed correction of the expenditure estimates which is now undertaken in the Finance Department would be dispensed with. The alterations in the revenue figures, and the figure of total expenditure, as fixed by the Government of India would then be communicated to the local Government. The Government of India would also reserve the power—we consider this essential—to alter or add to part I of the schedule.

68. The second stage would bring the Provincial Council upon the scene. We are inclined to think that the work would be better done by a select committee than by the more unwieldy body of the whole Council. We accordingly recommend the appointment of a standing Finance Committee of the Council, numbering not more than 12 : in the smaller Councils 8, or even 6, might suffice. There would be an equal number of officials and non-officials. The latter might be elected by the non-official members of the Council, once a year, by ballot or as directed by rules. The officials would be nominated by the local Government, and would be selected mainly for their capacity to present the bigger spending departments. The Financial Secretary (or, in Madras and Bombay, the Member of Council who has charge of the Financial Department) would be chairman, with casting vote. Most local Governments have proposed a procedure substantially on these lines ; and the recent action of the Governments of Madras and Bengal in appointing Committees of their Councils to consider the budget informally has been received with general approval.

69. On receipt of the Government of India's orders on its draft budget, the local Government would at once convene this Committee, place all the papers before it, and instruct it to revise part II of the schedule in such a manner as to bring the total estimates of expenditure down to the figure sanctioned by the Government of India. The proceedings of the Committee would be private and informal. Discussion would be free, and the decisions would go by the vote of the majority. Where items were disputed, the officer representing the department concerned would be heard in their support, their urgency would be compared with that of items supported by other departments, and the Committee would then vote upon them on their merits. On occasion the Committee might decide to insert in the budget a project which had not appeared in the original estimate; and to this there appears to be no objection, if the scheme were one for which administrative sanction existed, or which the local Government were prepared to support. On the conclusion of its work, the Committee would report the corrections in part II which it considered necessary, in order to bring the total budget expenditure within the figure sanctioned by the Government of India. After considering the Committee's proposals the local Government would revise its expenditure estimates, make any alteration in its revenue estimates, which the progress of events might suggest, and report the figures which it decided to accept under both heads to the Government of India for incorporation in the Imperial budget.

70. The third stage would begin with the presentation of the estimates as a whole to the Provincial Council. On receiving the second edition of the estimates, as explained in the last paragraph, the Government of India would make no further changes on the expenditure side unless, in the exercise of a power which they must always reserve, they found it necessary to direct a general reduction of expenditure in consequence of any exceptional strain on either the Imperial or the Provincial resources. Then they would bring the revenue figures up-to-date, give effect to any taxation proposals affecting the budget, and insert any special grants for the province which the Secretary of State might have sanctioned out of the Imperial surplus. They would then, in accordance with the present practice, compile the figures and incorporate them in the Imperial financial statement. An abstract of the figures, as thus settled, would be communicated to the local Government on the day when the Imperial budget, is opened. The local Government would at once print up its budget, and call a meeting of its Provincial Council, when the budget would be formally presented by the official in charge, with a speech describing its general purport.

71. The best method of conducting the consideration of the budget would be for the Council to sit as a Committee. This would allow of greater freedom of debate, and it would permit the head of the province to leave the chair and to put one of the official members in charge. In Committee, each head or group of heads would be taken up separately. The figures would be explained by the official member who represents the administrative department concerned. Any member would then be at liberty to move a resolution in the form of a recommendation to the local Government, regarding any entry in the head or group under discussion, and the resolution would be debated and put to a vote. The opportunity would be taken by the official members to move any addition to the estimate of expenditure in consequence of an Imperial grant, or any reduction in consequence of a specific direction from the Government of India to curtail expenditure. All resolutions carried by a majority of votes would be reported to the local Government but it would be entirely at their discretion to accept any such resolution in whole or in part, or to reject it. In order to allow sufficient time to have the provincial figures incorporated in the Imperial budget before the latter is prepared in its final form, it would be necessary to close the discussion in Council by a certain date. Rules would have to be framed for this purpose.

72. The fourth stage would commence as soon as the Council sitting in Committee had finished with the budget. The local Government would then consider what alterations, if any, were to be made as the result of the discussion. Without the Government of India's sanction, it would not be competent to change the revenue figures or to increase the total figures of expenditure as formerly settled by that Government. But it might, if it so desired with reference to the Committee's recommendation, vary the distribution of the expenditure in detail. The figures as finally altered would be telegraphed to the Government of India, and the final edition of the Provincial budget would then be compiled and printed. This would be presented by the member in charge at an adjourned meeting of the Council along with a report of the Committee's proceedings. He would describe any changes that had been made in the figures, and explain why any resolutions of the Committee had not been accepted by the local Government.

A debate would follow ; but no resolution for voting would be permitted.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

73. In regulating the new system of discussion, whether in the Imperial or Provincial Councils, one of the first points for consideration is the range of subjects on which resolutions and voting will be permitted. Since we propose taking our stand on the practice of the House of Commons, to lay down that no recommendation will be binding upon the Government, the limits within which resolutions may be proposed can be very materially enlarged however, on grounds of public policy, that certain items both of revenue and of expenditure should be excluded from debate; and we annex to this despatch a schedule showing what heads of the Imperial and Provincial budgets we consider should be thus reserved. We desire to draw attention to the large number of items which we have left open to discussion, and the comparatively small number which we propose to exclude. The grounds for exclusion are various. Some items both of revenue and expenditure are fixed by law, and the proper method of proposing any alteration of them is the introduction of a bill. Most of the political heads are governed by treaties or engagements with which the Councils have no concern; the debt heads depend upon contracts which cannot be altered ; and military and ecclesiastical charge raise far-reaching questions of policy which it would be inexpedient to discuss, and impossible to put to the vote. Finally, it is obvious that the Imperial Council can only discuss with advantage the revenue and expenditure which is under the administration of the Government of India, while a Provincial Council must equally be restricted to items subject to the control of the local Government. In addition to these specific reservations, which we have endeavoured to make as few as possible, it will be necessary to impose some further restrictions upon resolutions with the object of preserving the business character of the debate and of restricting it, as far as possible, to the financial aspects of the budget. The discussion of the budget by heads is intended to deal with the settlement of the figures, and generalities having no direct bearing on this point should be ruled out as irrelevant at that stage, and relegated to the general debate. We apprehend that there will be no difficulty in framing a rule which will give to the chairman of the Council when sitting as a Committee a general power to enforce this necessary distinction.

EFFECT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS.

74. Our proposals under this head indicate a treatment of the budgets, which will maintain full power for the Government over ways and means, while giving the Councils a reasonable share in the settlement of expenditure. They will have a marked tendency to promote decentralisation, but they will in no way relax the control which is exercised by the Secretary of State in Council over the expenditure of the revenues of India. They will confer on local Governments a large measure of financial independence and will enable them in the exercise of these increased powers to avail themselves of the assistance of the Legislative Council to an extent which has hitherto been impossible. And both in the Imperial and the Provincial Councils, they will place the representatives of all classes of the population in a position to take a more effective part in shaping the policy of the Government, and to exert a real influence upon the actual work of administration.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

75. In framing the proposals, which we now submit to your decision, we have given ample consideration to the great variety of opinion elicited by our letter of 24th August 1907. We readily acknowledge the value of many of the criticisms that have reached us, and we believe that no material point has escaped our observation. We have accepted in substance several important suggestions and we have introduced into our scheme measures of a far more advanced character than have hitherto been proposed. We will now sum up the results of our deliberations. In accordance with the most authoritative opinion we have abandoned the idea of an Imperial Advisory Council as originally planned and have substituted for it a Council of Chiefs to be appointed by the Viceroy, and utilized by him in the guardianship of common and Imperial interests as the demands of the time may require. We have planned Provincial Advisory Councils on lines which will enable local Governments to avail themselves of the advice and co-operation of the leading representatives of the best non-official opinion, and we trust that the proposal will commend itself to popular feeling, and will satisfy the demand for extended opportunities of consultation on matters of local interest. The enlargement of the Legislative Councils, and the extension of their functions to the discussion of administrative questions, are the widest, most deep reaching and most substantial features of the scheme which we now put forward. Taking first the Imperial Legislative Council, we propose to raise the total strength of the Council, excluding His Excellency the Viceroy, from 24 to 62, and to increase the number of non-official members from 10 to 31, and of elected members from 5 to 28. On all ordinary occasions we are ready to dispense with an official majority, and to rely upon the public spirit of the non-official members to enable us to carry on the necessary work of legislation. We have dealt with the provincial Legislative Councils in an equally liberal manner. The total strength of the Council, and the numbers of non-official and elected members have in every instance, except that of Burma, been more than doubled. In all these cases, while giving fuller play to

A NEW SEASIDE RESORT.

THE POSSIBILITIES WALTAIR.

"Waltair is the best place I know for a person with a diseased brain," a friend of mine once told me. He meant that is was quiet and peaceful, beyond even the ordinary run of mofussil-towns. A recollection of this, coupled with a perusal of an advertisement of the place which describes it as "the Brighton of India," decided me on paying it a visit to recuperate after having been laid up in the hospital with abont of fever.

"Twenty-two hours from Calcutta," says the Bengal Nagpur Railway Guide Book, and punctually to time, the Madras Mail landed me at the station, departure from which I found barred by a railway official who told me that, as I had come from a plague-infected district, Calcutta to wit, I could not be allowed to leave the station premises until I obtained a passport for myself and for each member of my family and servants, certifying us all to be free from infection. I was introduced to an official who, I was told, was a plague inspector, who presently provided me with six passports, one for each of us, which he advised me I must present at the local police station within 24 hours. I may mention incidentally that I sent the documents there next day and received a visit from another plague inspector, who told me it was his duty to see each person mentioned in the passports personally every day for ten days. He asked me to fix a time when he could do this and I fixed midday. He then went away and I never saw him again till just before my departure ten days after. So much for the precautions taken against the introduction of plague at Waltair.

Waltair possesses an hotel and, I believe, a boarding house, but I did not see the latter. The hotel is a fair second-rate mofussil one, and the charges are moderate. Waltair itself, otherwise called "Uplands," is, to all intents and purposes, merely the European quarter of Vizagapatam, the latter forming the town and port. From the station to Waltair is a matter of two or three miles, nearly all uphill, while, when the top is reached, there is another short descent to the sands and sea. There is a stretch of many miles of hard golden grains of sands upon which it is pleasant and exhilarating to walk, at low tide, and which forms an excellent foot-hold for bathers who go swimming when the tide is in. The only objectionable feature in the bathing is the attention paid by dozens of "chokra" boys who gather in haste from every corner of the place and affect great interest in the operation of removing and replacing one's clothes. It was perhaps the fact that they were always, one and all destitute of any themselves that made them so interested in those of other people.

From Waltair Vizagapatam along the Beach Road is a matter of nearly two miles, and perhaps rather less by way of the beach itself. Vizagapatam boasts a number of well laid out broad streets bounded by long rows of low, whitewashed buildings on either side. It boasts a Roman Catholic Cathedral which is worth a visit, though the interior greatly belies the exterior, and a Catholic College. The Civil Hospital, the Town Hall, the Government Training School, and the Daimond Jubilee Midical College are other places of interest which the casul visitor can pass the time away in examining; he will be received with the greatest courtesy at each of them, every facility that can possibly be given him being readily accorded. There does not appear to be a large amount of business done in the town, the making of boxes and knick-knacks from ivory, sandalwood and so called tortoise shell (which is in reality turtle shell) appearing to be the principal industry. A portion of the ivory used is brought by country boats from Burma and the rest comes from South India, whence also the sandalwood is brought.

From the number of snug, well-fed Chetties that I noticed all over the town, I should say moneylending is as profitable a business in Vizagapatam as elsewhere. There is a small wharf at the port over which, I was informed, a large quantity of manganese ore was shipped last year. This year however, owing to the depressed condition of the manganese market things have been dull and shipments have fallen off greatly. There is some talk of a harbour being constructed at Vizagapatam and there are rumours that the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company have approached the Government on the subject. The idea is no doubt an enterprising one, but it is difficult to understand what inducement could be offered to steamers to call there in any number.

From a conversation that I had with a zemindar of some position in the district, I gathered that sedition is not yet a force to be reckoned with in Waltair and Vizagapatam. It was stated that a Bengali seditionmonger had made his appearance in the place some little time ago, and I inquired what happened. "He went back where he came from," said my zemindar placidly, adding, as an aftermath, "and he was glad to go." From this I gathered and rightly I believe, that the inhabitants made things so warm for the itinerent vendor of sedition that he hastened to shake the dust of Vizagaptam from his feet.

"The East Coast News," a four page weekly printed in English and edited by the schoolmaster of the local mission, is the only publication the town has at present, and there does not appear to be any demand for another paper. The Club at Waltair and the golf-links, which are partially on the sands, are both excellent, and the members of the former make any visitor to the place who is a member of a recognized Calcutta Club loyally welcome and a temporary honourary member. I was told that the recognized season at Waltair for visitors is from December to May, and I should imagine that January and February are the most pleasant months there, as I found the sun intensely hot in November, far more so than in Calcutta during the same month, though the heat was invariably ameliorated by the pleasant and cooling sea breeze which the visitor will find both refreshing and grateful.

There are no "ruins" of supreme interest to the archæologist in Waltair or near-abouts, but there are one or two old buildings.

I spent ten days in Waltair and they passed sufficiently pleasantly to make me hope that I shall pay a future visit there in course of time.—"E. H." in "Capital."

IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA.

In a letter to the Victorian Premier the Agent-General (Mr. Taverner) states that emigration work is getting heavier every year. Mr. Taverner said he received from 10 to 20 letters each day from persons in different parts of the United Kingdom, who desire to come to Australia. There was no necessity for seeking the assistance of the Salvation Army or any other organisation. He had arranged to send out 60 persons by the steamer "Waratah," timed to leave 9th November 6. Apart from these the present year would have a record of 300 immigrants dispatched by the Agent-General's office. All of these had some capital, and some as much as £2,000. They comprise three classes, viz., those with means, who intended to settle in business in Victoria; those who would either buy or take up land from the Government after a time; men accustomed to agricultural work; and a few tradesmen with a little capital. Mr. Taverner added:—"I have picked up a large number of these people through circulation of our literature throughout all the free libraries, agricultural societies, and clubs of the United Kingdom."

BY THE WAY.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Order of the Golden Fleece, which the Emperor Francis Joseph conferred on the occasion of his Greater Jubilee on the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris, was originally a Burgundian Order and was founded by Philip the Good in 1429. On the death of Charles the Bold the Grand Mastership passed to the House of Hapsburg by the marriage of Marie of Burgundy to Maximilian of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Germany and after the abdication of Charles V., the rights of the Grand Mastership were retained by both the Austrian and Spanish branches of the house. The Austrian House bestows the Order only upon Catholics.

A BRILLIANT ARCHDEACON.

The Venerable W. O. Burrows, who has just declined the Archbishopric of Capetown, had a career of exceptional brilliance at Oxford. As student of Chirst Church, he was a great friend of Richard Shute, the philoshopher, by whose premature death the "House" is thought to have lost a second John Locke. There is extant a touching letter from Shute to Mr. Burrows, in which the dying philosopher expresses a desire to pass away "while my hand is hot from the plough." As Shute had just previously been a ruthless examiner in the Honour School of "Greats," the reference to "plough" was believed to be the kind of grim jest of which Shute was quite capable.

RACEHORSES AS GOLD-WINNERS.

The stakes won by the principal racehorse owners during the flat-racing season this year, headed by Mr. J. B. Joel's £26,246 with Mr. L. Neumann's £13,754 as proxime accessit, makes a poor show compared with some previous years, in which sums exceeding £30,000 have been by no means uncommon. In a single season Mr. H. McCalmont secured £37,674 in stakes, chiefly through Isinglass, who won over £30,000 in three years; in one year Baron Hirsch's winnings exceeded £33,000; in the years 1877 and 1878 Lord Falmouth won £68,000, and in seven races Persimmon won for his Royal owner the colossal sum of £34,706. But all these records have been completely eclipsed by the Duke of Portland, who in one phenomenal year (1883) counted his winnings up to the amazing sum of £73,857, thanks largely to Donovan, who, before his racing days came to an end, had placed nearly £55,000 to his credit.

PLOVER CATCHING.

Plover catching on the coast of Lincolnshire, brought into prominence by the case of cruelty to the birds used as decoys, is, a contributor to the "Manchester Guardian" points out, a curious industry. Plovers are birds of very shy and wild habits, and the netting of them is a very delicate business Shooting the birds is, of course, entirely different from the wholesale netting of them by means of decoys. The former is regarded as sport, the latter as a trade. Even the shooters have to use curious devices to get near enough to the birds. One plan is to tie a dog to a stake in a field, allowing him a few yards' tether. The inquisitive birds will settle and turn in the direction of the dog to watch him struggle. The sportsmen then steal up to the birds against the wind and get easy shots.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCES.

It was solemnly averred not long ago that a Harrogate congregation who had met to discuss the House of Lords and the Education Bill opened the proceedings by singing "Who is on the Lord's side?" Coincidences of that sort do happen occasionally, and the "Glasgow News" supplies several. It is a fact that an Ayrshire parson, after praying feelingly for our present King, who (then Prince of Wales) had fallen and injured his knee-cap, gave out the hymn "Courage, brother; do not stumble." It is a fact, too, that a Dalkeith minister recently intimated that he would visit in a certain district during the week, and then announced for singing, "Let not your hearts with anxious thoughts be troubled or dismayed." But it would be hard to beat the story told at the Edinburgh U. F. Presbytery meeting in connexion with Mr. Lamont's call to Hillhead Church, Glasgow. It seems that Mr. Lamont, just after the call had been received, gave out for singing at his church. "Sunset and evening star, and one clear call for me." Perhaps we may add the instance of the clergyman who, at the end of his sermon on Christmas morning solemnly called to his congregation "Christians awake."

A DRY NOVEMBER.

November in England quite forgot to wear her usual dull mantle of gloom, and instead, with clear brow and sunny smiles, has lured us almost unconsciously into winter. Temperature over the British Isles ranged from 61deg, at Roche's Point Cullompton, and Southampton to 22 deg, at West Linton, in Scotland, and as late as the 29th ult, 57deg was registered at more than one station in South-West England. In the Metropolis on only seven days did the maximum temperature fall below 50deg., and on but three nights the minimum reached 32deg., the lowest reading being 30deg., on the night of the 10th ult. The rainfall of little more than 7-10ths of an inch, on twelve days, fell far short of our expectations, whilst of sun we had over 50 hours. Worthing having over twice this amount, and Brighton about 100 hours.

SHAKESPEARE'S DESCENDENTS.

The discovery, by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M. P., of a lineal descendant of Shakespeare in a Bismarkville (U.S.A.) corn-merchant must be rather a rude shock to the genealogical experts who would deny even a great-grandchild to the "bard of Avon." According to these unenlightened experts Shakespeare had three children—Hamnet who died when a boy of twelve; Susanna, who became wife to John Hall, a Stratford doctor; and Judith, who married Thomas Quiney, a vintner. Mrs. Hall left an only child, Elizabeth, who, though twice wedded, left no offspring; Mrs. Quiney was more fortunate in having three sons, all of whom died unmarried; and with them the bard's issue expired. Shakespeare, however, had a sister who found a husband in William Hart, a Stratford hatter; and it is believed that some of her descendants still survive in a humble sphere of life.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Poets are, rightly or wrongly, thought to be more anxious to cultivate the good graces of posterity than other writers, and to look upon their works as means by which they will be kept in the mind of future generations. Consequently, ever since Horace spoke of his verse as "monumentum ere perennius" the comparison of a poet's works to a public monument has been one of the stock conceptions of literature. It is curious to trace the recurrence of the analogy, ever with some different shade of meaning, through the poems of certain of the Elizabethan and sub-Elizabethan writers. It emerges now and then in the sonnet-cycles, and the superb egotism of Shakspere's

Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme,

has a parallel in Daniel's "Delia":—

Think not, sweet Delia, this shall be thy shame,
My muse shall sound thy praise with mournful warble.
How many live, the glory of whose name
Shall rest in ice, when thine is graved in marble.

John Webster wrote "A monumental Column, Erected to the living Memory of the ever-glorious Henry, late Prince of Wales," and uses the same figure not only in his title but in the body of his poem. Other poets also will pay their tributes in verse, he says—

And by these signs of love let great men know
That sweet and generous favour they bestow
Upon the Muses never can be lost;
For they shall live by them when all the cost
Of gilded monuments shall fall to dust;
They grave in metal that sustains no rust.

The figure is naturally well fitted for elegaic use, and consequently occurs frequently in such "commendatory verses" as used to be prefixed to complete editions of dead poets. Thus John Earle writes concerning Francis Beaumont:—

Who now shall pay thy tomb with such a verse
As thou that lady's didst, fair Rutland's hearse?
A monument that will then lasting be
When all the marble is more dust than she.

Similarly, John Harris addresses the shade of Beaumont's fellow-worker, Fletcher:—

So when, late, Essex died, the public face
Wore sorrow in't; and to add mournful grace
To the sad pomp of his lamented fall,
The commonwealth served at his funeral,
And by a solemn order built his hearse;
But not like thine, built by thyself in verse,
Where thy advanced image safely stands
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands.

In Ben Jonson's well-known lines on Shakspere occurs the following apostrophe:—

My Shakspere, rise! I will not lodge thee by
Chaucer, or Spenser, or bid Beaumont lie
A little further off, to make thee room:
Thou art a monument without a tomb,
And art alive still, while thy book doth live
And we have wits to read, and praise to give.

EFFECT ON MILTON.

Those lines were prefixed to the First Folia Shakspere, and Mr. Edward S. Parson has been contending that they suggested to Milton those lines of his which were prefixed to the Second "Milton," he says, "in looking over the First Folio came upon Johnson's verses. As he read them his imagination kindled and he developed his own poetic conception, which he felt to be an advance upon Jonsons and to put the truth more accurately than his. When it became known that a second edition of Shakspere's Plays was to be issued, Milton sent the lines to the editor that they might have the same place in the new edition. Milton's lines beginning.

What needs my Shakspere for his honoured bones.

need not be quoted, but their argument is—Shakspere needs no material monument to perpetuate his memory; he has one in the lasting wonder and astonishment of mankind. That, moreover, is a splendid tomb—one of marble.—because so often as men read the "Delphic lines" of his poetry their fancy is turned into marble with too much conceiving, and so thou, "my Shakspere."

Sepulchred in such pomp dost lie
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

It is clear that Milton borrowed nothing from Jonson which he might not have horrowed from any one of twenty others sources, and a reader will rather note how in this splendid poem, as in other of the poems of his youth, he falls into the employment, along with certain of his contemporaries, of mere "conceits" of poetry.

CENTRES OF DISTRIBUTION.

The system of scattered "centres distribution" in connection with public libraries is spreading in America. Boston, the metropolis of culture, with an area of forty square miles, is behindhand with 214; but Newark, New Jersey, a smaller district, has 494. The "Dial" is not hearty about the system; it is expensive, and books may be too easily obtainable. Many will at least understand the writer there who says that he "vividly remembers the time when the weekly mile-walk to the public library for a new book was a noteworthy and joyful event in his young life. What comparable exhilaration would there have been in running to the corner drug store or the nearest engine-house to supply his literary needs?"

Many readers of the sort who like to hang their walls with portraits of writers will be tempted to act in defiance of the principle that the illustration is integral with the book, and detach and frame as a separate picture the frontispiece to the "Family Letters of Christina Rossetti." This is a reproduction of a tinted crayon drawing of the poetess made by her painter-brother in 1877, and is a most satisfying work of art. To say that it is by Dante Gabrial Rossetti is of course, to say that it is idealised. It is not easy to reconcile the pronouced and slightly aquiline nose and the strong chin with the profiles of the same face seen in some of the numerous drawings. Nevertheless, through those features the painter has bodied forth his sister's mind, and we see the wise, sweet, noble spirit, with its touch of sadness, with whom we are in continual contact throughout the poems. One wishes there were such a portrait of Rossetti himself. The photographs of him represent the man and not the poet; indeed, in the well-known one by Downey where the poet wears his Inverness cape, the frown and the stare give the impression of an ill regulated nature and the total effect is that of "nature pictured too severly true." On the other hand, Mr. G.F. Watt's famous portrait is faulty for other reasons. As a picture the great face looming out from the dark background is most striking. Even as a likeness it is not ill. It is faithful to the truth of the heavy underlip and the curious horizontal wrinkle between the eyes. Nevertheless, through features that are Rossetti's, looks a spirit that is not his. It is dreamy even to feebleness. There is no sign in it of the dominating spirit, nor of the rugged, if erratic, strength of the man. It does not give the effect of a "fiery and dictatoral mind concentrated in repose," which his brother tells us, was "the prevailing expression of the face." Apparently no portrait exists in which, while the man is not concealed, the poet is revealed.

ASIDE FIELD.

Mr. Cecil Headlam has chosen, or has been forced, to cover a very large, very important, and most diversified stretch of country in his new travel book, VENETIA AND NORTHERN ITALY (Dent, pp. xiv. 347. 7s. 6d. net). In "The Story of Venice, Lombardy, and Emilia" there is no unity from any point of view. Perhaps the subject of Mr. Horne's pictures dictated the area comprised by the book. Be that as it may, the writer of the text undertook a most difficult and ungrateful task in his endeavour to note even the most outstanding facts, to bring to the light for a moment the splendid personalities and monuments suggested by Milan, Pavia, Modena, Bologna, Venice, Verona, Ravenna, Rimini, Mantua, and a score of other celebrated towns. Sometimes he tries to gain his end by severe compression, and the result is like extracts from a note-book. Again, he tries selection, and omits the whole of the fascinating north-eastern Veneto. To make a very readable and enticing book out of such heterogeneous material was out of the question, and we doubt even if he has made a very useful one, in these days of handy, cheap, and efficient guide-books. Yet the rather impossible task could not have been better performed than it has been by Mr. Headlam, who is clear, business-like, and well informed. In conveying impressions of the various countries the illustrator should have helped him more, but of the numerous coloured illustrations the less said the better. The publisher offers far too much for the price of the book, and we doubt if he gives all this quantity in response to a popular demand.

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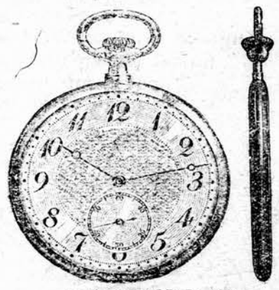

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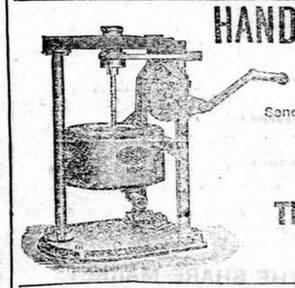

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus. Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 3/4	1/16
3 do. Rentes	93 3/4	un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1/4	1/4
2½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 1/16	un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 7/16	1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 7/16	1/8
do. in New York ...	48 5/8	1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1/2	un chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 1/2	1-2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1-4	1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since 28th
do Short London Bills		May
3 months' sight.	2 5/16	1/16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	1/8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5/8	1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...	...	...	Quiet.
Futures ...	...	...	...	Easier.
East Indian	...	...	...	Dull.
Manchester	—	...	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	...	...	5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export			...	300 "
Imports ...	...	...	...	33,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	...	...	4·88+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...			8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·63	4·64
—02	—02	—01	—02	—01
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·64	4·65	4·64	4·58	
—01	unchgd	—31	—01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	49,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	49,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.	33,000 "
Do to Continent	18,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·15—05 unchgd.	
Future—Month of Jan. 8·50—05	Declined owing to bearish Government Ginners report and to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. May 8·70—03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 11/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·55—03
Do. do. May 8·75—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

GINNERS REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 21.

The United States Census Bureau in to day's report gives 11,337,000 bales (cotton) as being ginned,

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,740,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 March-Apl.—Antwerp—Value —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 35 3-4 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Value.

Arrivals :—
"Morocco," "Vauxhall," "Birkhall"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [22ND DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Coins.	337	London	Indian Specie Bank
Rupees	1 212		
1 Box Sovs.....	1,260	Aden	E Sharnfally & Co
Gold Coins.....	4,024		
3 Cases Rupees ..	18,000	Bushire	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Sovs...	5,101	Bussrah	A M Meer
Rupees	9,900		
3 Packages Sovs	69,855	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins.....	8,588		
Rupees	2,045		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent.	" 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent.	" 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ...	6 per cent.	" 11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
The market remains steady at 1s. 3 15-16d T.T, and 1s. 3 31-32d on demand, with the credit rate at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight. There are few buyers at our quotations and we hear that telegraphic transfers could be done at 1s. 3 31-32d. Private bills are still very scarce but there are no buyers at under our quotation. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16 1/
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-32.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	125
Yokohama—3 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	185

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94 13-16 ready and for the settlement. There has been very little doing the market having a holiday appearance quotations are unchanged at the close. Calcutta rates are advised as 94 13-16 ready and 94 15-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 94-13
1st Settlement ...	...	" 94-13

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar silver closed steady at 22 7-16 for ready and forward delivery, New York being 1-2 lower at 48 1-8. Locally the market has been steady at 57 1-16 ex duty for ready, the forward rates being noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Standard Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We give below a comparison of the number of bales ginned between the Ginners' Reports of the 1st and 13th December for the last four years.

	Bales ginned since last report.
1908	881,000
1907	941,000
1906	1,085,000
1905	608,000

Our market opened easier with prices for contracts about Rs. 2 lower all round. There is very little demand as buyers have almost withdrawn from the market a large amount of covering having been done lately. Exporters are quiet and doing little either in contracts (except a few little months of December Fine Bengals) or in ready cotton. Mills are only buying for immediate requirements. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	220	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	216	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	202-3	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	195	"
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	189	"
Fine M. G. Amarati...	189	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	178	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	174	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	178	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	175-6	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	166 1-2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	40,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·64	4·64	4·64	4·64 +01
unchgd.			

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·65	4·65	4·65	4·64	4·58
+01		unchgd.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier and prices are giving way,

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0	B. T.
April-May	" 7 12 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
Is also easier and there is little doing. The tendency is for lower rates.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 3 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	" 7 11 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is firm with a fair enquiry and prices are steadier.

We quote :—

Gold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 45 0 0	
Mimbara	" 45 0 0	
White Khandeish	" 47 0 0	
Black Katni	" 42 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9 6 0	B. T.
April-May	Rs. 9 6	R. T.
Tone—Steady.		

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 29 8 0	
Feb.-March	Rs. 6 1 0	R. T.
Tone—Steady.		

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

Mowrasseed :—

Ready	Rs. 6 11 0 B. T
Tone—Firm.	

Groundnut :—

Jan-Feb.	Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.	

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May	Rs. 5 6 6	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 5 14 0	
Tone—Steady.		

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,492 1-2
India	72
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Crescent	113 3-4
David	443 3-4
Kohinoor	827 1-2
Maneckji Petit	3,317 1-2
Bombay Cotton Mill ...	620

Presses :—

New Mofussil	650
Volkart's United	500

Miscellaneous :—

All India United I. Coy ...	13 3-4
Badham Pile & Co	129
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Pref. ...	153
Bombay Flour Mill ...	922 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	330
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,120
Thacker & Co.	285
Treacher & Co	625
Tata Iron and Specie Co. Ord.	11 1-2 dis.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	530
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton	10,807 bales.
Wheat	13,237 cwts.
Linseed	3,700 "
Rapeseed	341 "
Gingellyseed	23,433 "
Poppyseed	61 "
Groundnuts	2,508 "
Castorseed	3,146 "
Rice	2,781 "
Myrabollams	2,635 "
Cottonseed...	19,429 "
Mowrasseed...	1,325 "
Gram	2,178 "
Joowar	921 "
Maize	853 "

It is decided to open the Unattached List subordinates' Branch of the Army Veterinary School. The educational qualification for the Veterinary Unattached List Subordinates is simultaneously raised from third to second class.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and a half years later" Mr Barrow added :—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 80, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c	1,495
Bank of India... ...	100	50	6 "	714
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,340
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	634
	O. 50	50	14 "	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	595

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingolf	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khanganm	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	140
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	4874
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4 p.c.	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6 "	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	62	6²⁵	824	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 152
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.	13
Bombay Flour Mill...	100	100	Nil.	2
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. £50	£50	p. c. 6	370
	P. £50	£50	p. c. 6	£70
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	137
Empir of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	2
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kamp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	300	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	11.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life A				
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18.	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	97
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c 25	94
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	90
	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	... £ dis.	7
	D. 20	6²⁰	...	
	P.150	40	2 dis	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company	25	25	yr 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		1574
Asser Veerjee.....	500	500	50		400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	60		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	70		510
Century	100	100	50		347½
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chinoi Silk	500	500	70		784
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,1274
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		860
Connaught	500	300	25		255
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		750
Crescent	100	100	5		115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,160
David	250	250	20		440
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		350
Finlay Mills	250	250			275
Fazulbhoy Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	75		1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15		160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	85		6404
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75		1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		315
Jamsetjee Manufg ...	250	250	10		193
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35		390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	810	75		990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		820
Leopold	100	100	3		60
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lokahmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,130
Manockji Petit	1,000	750	150		3,315
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	176		3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	25	18	...		30
New Great Eastern...	2	200	Nil.		2174
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	745
Phoenix	100	100	5		110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend		840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
S. Mabratt	250	2	20		210
Standard Mills	500	5 0	50		1,425
Sun	250	150	25		170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	1,375
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,295
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	3 p. c.		530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "		120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "		422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 "		100

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The makes in Navy Serge are guaranteed Fast Dyes and the best value.	Newest Designs and colourings in Tropical Texture.	Just the Texture goes Monsoon wears.	Smart Styles. Latest colourings. Large variety.	Reliable Qualities. Guaranteed Shrunk.
LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 35 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 45 Cash.	LOUNGE SUIT FROM Rs. 55 Cash.	TROUSERS FROM Rs. 12-8 Cash.

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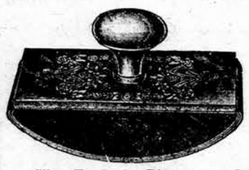

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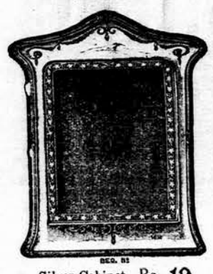
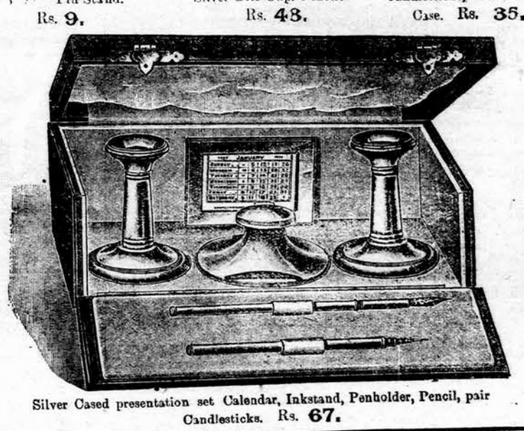


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. " C.D.V. " 5.



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Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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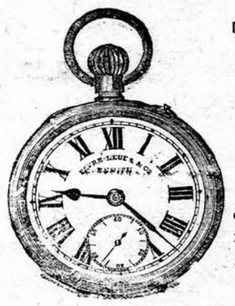
Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



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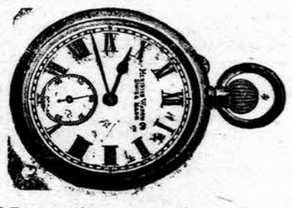

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TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

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For immediate supply

MY LOVELY TOILET KESHRANJAN.

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For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Rs. 1-5.

CUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

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HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

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Keep it in the House.

Good for Father, Mother and Child.

This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/2, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.

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Pond's EXTRACT

OFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

COCHIN.

CHIN, 16TH DEC.—Recently a steam launch d at nearly Rs.7,000, belonging to one of the oil ners which brought a consignment of kerosene r the Burma Oil Co., sank in the outer roads being hauled up. The local agent of the Com- entered into an agreement with some of the divers who are here on their way to Tuticorin, cover it. After repeated attempts they brought last week.

have already confirmed one report, and that in regard to the elevation of the Bishop of hin to the Patriarchate. The latest private rmation from Portugal shows that the Bull of ointment has not yet been received by the tuguese Nuncio, after the submission to the See of the formal papers in connection there- Another report I may now confirm is the oaching elevation of Mgr. Bento Rebeiro, the tary of the late Patriarch, to the Episcopate ccessor to the Bishop of Cochin. His conse- on will probably take place in Goa, after the al there of the new Patriarch.

r. Hensman, of the Madras Accountant Gene- Office whose services were lent to the Cochin temporarily as Test Auditor, seems to have ght the Account Department to an efficient ition. The first test audit conducted by him n 1079, M. E. and in his report he made seve- suggestions for the improvement of the nts system; but many of them have not been d out. The second audit began in 1907, M. E.) and this he has just completed, The ncial Code has now been revised by Mr. Hens- and it is to be divided into two separate volum- e relating to the "Cochin Service Regulation he other to the "Account Code." The Dewan is inion that, but for Mr. Hensman's valuable s, the work of constituting a new Account ment, and recodifying all the Rules and ations of the State, could not have been suc- lly completed within the year.

der the new scheme that has been lately sanc- by the Madras Government for regulating penditure in connection with the Cochin family, the total allotment comes to Rs. 3½ per annum, H. H. the Rajah and the Elaya receiving a yearly allowance of Rs. 84,000 Rs. 12,000 respectively; the First Prince, 00; the 2nd to the 6th Princes, Rs. 350 each; h to the 12th Princes Rs. 250; the 13th to the Princes, Rs. 150 each per mensem. An ance of Rs. 4,000 per mensem is to be to H. H. the Senior Ranee for dis- ion among the female members and the ren. Another allotment of Rs. 1,45,000 will t apart for general ceremonies, tours, the educa- of children, miscellaneous and the General e Fund. The yearly balances under the ral Ceremony Fund, and the General Palace l will be invested in the name of the Dewan er in Government of India promissory notes or Cochin State Debentures. The Tour and the ellaneous Funds will remain in the State sury as deposits. His Highness's tours on raordinary occasions will be paid for from the eral Revenues. This scheme will be in force twelve years.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 17th Dec.—At a meeting of the above sociation held last night thirty-one members were cted as delegates to the Indian National Congress. ese gentlemen will also represent the District at e Industrial Conference. In this number there e some from Erode, Udumalpet, Dharapuram, and irupur. The mercantile and landholding classes e represented. Collections in aid of the Congress e being vigorously pushed on both in the town d from the mofussil.

The Local Government have in a recent Order nctioned Rs. 750 to meet the expenses of a course lectures during the Christmas Holidays for female achers in the Southern Circle. School-mistresses om Madura, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, alghaut, Malabar and South Canara, including ose in about thirty Government Girls Schools, e invited. The lectures will deal with the modern ethods of teaching and will be eight in number. They commence on the 28th instant at the Govern- ment Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore, nd close on the 14th January, 1909.

Before closing the school for the Christmas Holi- ys, Mr. R. Stanes gave the school-children a very joyable Christmas Treat, on the evening of the h instant. Many of the parents residing in the n were also invited for the occasion. The en were given tea and light refreshments in pen space in front of the boarding house. The e party then marched to the well decorated al hall, where they had a splendid Christmas bearing lighted Chinese lanterns, coloured es, bags of sweets, and very amusing toys. nd the tree were laid out on tables a large and d collection of dolls, toys and many curios for children. Father Christmas (impersonated by L. F. Foulcar assisted by Mr. and Miss Stanes rs. Golden and Theobold, distributed the toys ch of the children, who were delighted with gifts.

rowing stones at running trains between apollium and Erode has become very com- and some steps must be taken by the Railway orities with the assistance of the Police and ge officers adjoining the Railway lines to put a to this dangerous practice. A serious instance he kind is reported to have occurred yesterday veen Karamadai and Coimbatore at the 3rd mile the latter. Mr. Fernold, of Vellore, was in ge of a party of young European children who travelling in the mail train, from the Lawrence um, Ootacamund. A shower of stones was wn at these and about half a dozen children g close to the windows were hurt, though nately not seriously. A complaint had been to the local Police attending the passenger , and the case is in their hands.

BANGALORE.

galore, 18th Dec.—Preparations are in progress holding of the annual Market Show in the ds of the Bowring Institute on the 24th instant. Show will partake largely of an industrial ter and promises to be a great success.

the invitation of the Resident, about a dozen s of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and a few leading citizens met at the Residency at 6 k yesterday evening to discuss matters relating ruitment in the local Corps and other questions ng Volunteering generally. The conference t an informal character and was not open to Press.

ne months ago the Government of Mysore d orders for the removal of the High School s from the Central College to the Municipal l building in the Fort from the 1st January, and for the immediate construction of ional school buildings to accommodate the -Vernacular classes which would have to be d out to make room for the High School s. This building programme was apparently ded only for show; at any, rate, no steps were to carry it out. Recently, the Inspector-General ucation proposed to the Bangalore City icipal Council that the Anglo-Vernacular s should be accommodated in a building which condemned by the Plague authorities as far as 1899. The Municipal Council held a Special Meeting on the 12th December and passed a Resolution declining to accept this proposal and recommending the Inspector-General to find some other abode for the High School classes. There is a pretty strong feeling already in the City about the way in which this question has been dealt with. When it is more generally realised that the beginning of the school year is close at hand and that there is no prospect of anything better than a poor make-shift for a High School, the feeling is not likely to grow less.

Just in the same way as the Department has failed to make provision for the High School classes several from the Central College, it has abandoned the programme sanctioned nine months ago adapting the Central College to the requirements of the new Regulations of the University. Work was commenced in September on the proposed additions to the College building; foundations were dug, material was piled up, trees were felled and every thing went on briskly, when a telegram from the Dewan stopped the work. Since then Government have, it is said, been engaged in a manful attempt to solve the following problem. Given an Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory, a Maternity Hospital and a Sanskrit College, it is required without the expenditure of more than a few rupees to reorganise the whole into a Public Health Laboratory, a new Maternity Hospital, lecture rooms and laboratories for the science teaching of the Central College, accommodation for the few survivors of the Agricultural Department, for the chemists of the Geological Department and for the classes in Preventive Medicine. It is reported that an eminent scientific expert has been called in to the assistance of the Mysore Government and great hopes are entertained in some quarters that a solution will speedily be found. One may confidently assert that if a solution is found, it will undoubtedly increase the general respect for the resources of science. A legal authority suggests that "Box and Cox" is the leading case on the point, and that Maternity Hospital and the Sanskrit College might perhaps share one building in accordance with the ruling in that case.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned the appointment of a special Assistant Commissioner for duty in connection with Military Manœuvres, in order to settle compensation promptly for any loss or damage to crops caused by the troops and thus obviate inconvenience to the riots as much as possible. As the present cadre is insufficient to permit of an officer always being deputed for this duty, its strength has been increased by one. The special Assistant Commissioner will when there are no military operations going on be employed as a Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District.

The Annual Report of the Government Gardens in Mysore for the year 1907-08 has just been issued. Regarding "Apprentice Gardeners" Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, the Superintendent, writes :—

The class consisted of three lads, undergoing third year's course, at the end of which two of them have been taken to the permanent establishment. At the close of the year the strength of the class was as follows :—One old apprentice and one newly admitted. There is however little difference between these apprentices and the "ordinary mali" boys, and in order to attract better men and give a better training sanction to the proposed improvements in the nurseries and a more efficient staff is very necessary.

Of the "Zoological Collection" he says:—

This is one of the most unsatisfactory features in the Department. For the lover of animals and the ordinary visitor, who only look at the animals as a means of spending a pleasant half hour, the menagerie is a disappointment because of the miserable housing and to the student of Zoology the collection is too unrepresentative. All that was possible with the means at our disposal has been done to rectify bad housing and to provide a proper diet and a large number of species has been added to fill gaps in classes that were wholly missing or badly represented. A valuable contribution from the Baroda Gardens consisting of 21 animal deserves special mention, and of purchases a pair of young ourang outangs.

Mr. Krumbiegel also mentions that with a view to having plenty of working material both for general and experimental work the introduction of plants has been vigorously taken up, and that the numbe of botanical and agricultural institutions with whom correspondence and exchange of plants and information is carried on has been increased during the year from 70 to 130. Of 688 kinds introduced as plants or seeds 80 per cent. have been raised or established, and of these 317 were new to Bangalore.

MUSSOORIE IN WINTER.

December, 15.

It is over six weeks since my last chronicle of the doings of Mussoorie, and there seems to have been little to record, except that we have been "breaking up" seriously. Symptoms set in strongly early in November, but it was not till the last week of that month, the melancholy month, apostrophised by one of the last century humourists—

"No sade, no shine; no butterflies, no bees
"No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds
"No—vember!"

that we "broke up" in earnest. Caineville, Hampton Court, the Modern School, and sundry other educational establishment "too numerous to mention" blossomed out into prize-giving days and then broke up, all within a day or two of each other. A certain number of pupils in each school remained behind for the Government and the Trinity College of Dublin music examinations, till a few days ago—the 9th of 10th of this month; but most of the children were scattered far and wide from here—to their homes all over India (for the Mussoorie schools receive contributions from very distant parts of India occasionally) before the end of the month.

The prize day at the Caineville Diocesan School was distinctly a school function and general invitations to pupils relatives and friends were not issued as in the case of most other schools. A lady who "happened to be there" as the old song says, was kind enough to do a little special reporting for me, and wrote me as follows: "I was very much struck with the school report, apart from its record of successes and especially with the sound practical advice which the Head Mistress gave those pupils about to leave school, attaching as it did great importance to habits of order, method and punctuality, and to the performance of those duties which lie nearest at hand. Her words of encouragement to those who had done well, in my opinion, gave the keynote to the tone of the school, and impressed me with the sense that there is another side to education besides filling the brain with facts and figures." After detailing the numerous successes of Caineville in the various examinations, and nothing that, at the Cambridge local examinations held in Mussoorie for the first time this year, eight candidates were presented and all passed, Miss Adams proceeded to comment on the value of the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. People wondered why, in a province already provided with so complete a system of examinations ranging from the primary up to those qualifying for University degrees, yet another system of examination should be introduced Miss Adams explained as follows :—"We, who have to look forward to the future lives of our pupils, are bound to get the best possible 'hall-mark' put on their studies; to furnish them with keys which will open doors to usefulness. Now we find that all, except certain of the higher University examinations, are valueless, commercially, outside India; but the girl or boy who takes the Cambridge or Oxford examinations may leave school with a certificate of unimpeachable value, as far as it goes, throughout the British Empire. Therefore, for the sake of those pupils (and there are a fair number) who wish to go to England for further study, I think it highly desirable that there should be the option of taking either the Oxford or Cambridge local examinations."

The Hampton Court prize distribution was a public function, the large central hall of the main building (at one end of which a stage had been erected) being filled by friends who had accepted Miss Holland's invitation. The reading of the report was proceeded by a very good little concert by the pupils; four wee little mites performing a double duet on two pianos, and a couple of Mendelssohn's part songs, very well rendered, being the most notable items in a fairly long programme. After refreshments—tea, coffee and cakes—had been handed round to the guests by some of the girls, Miss Holland in her cap and M.A. gown took the stage and read her report on the working of the year, enumerating the successes attained and emphasising that they were all gained by sheer hard works. Miss Holland is a capital speaker and generally brightens her remarks with a touch of humour. "Our high position in the middle school examinations," she said, "reflects the greatest credit on Miss D'Eca, may able head mistress especially as the examination last year was so difficulty that the Educational department had the slain lying in heaps at their doors. They revived a good many of them, Is believe, by means of artificial respiration in the way of 'grace-mark;' but though with us only one candidate failed in only one subject, needless to say same humanity was not shown to her!"

The Modern School has its prize giving at the "midsummer holiday" English fashion, so its breaking up was only distinguished by a dinner given by the Principal, Mr. Maurice Smith, B. A., to a number of friends, followed by a huge bonfire in the school grounds, in front of which the guests were entertained with recitations and songs by the boys. The Wynberg prize distribution, which was public, was somewhat marred by threatening weather which thinned the attendance. A special feature of this was drill of various sorts by the children and an Urdu "Rain Song," composed by a Mrs. Norris, the wife of the Secretary. The prize distribution at the Convent of Juses-Marie was comparatively private, only a few invited guests being present. This was preceded by a pianoforte trio, with other musical items interpersed with the prize giving, concluding with a choral "farewell" song, after which the Reverend Mother gave an impressive address.

The Woodstock College has been the last to disintegrate itself, its "break up" taking place only a week ago on Wednesday the 9th. The proceedings commenced with a hymn, and prayer by the College pastor the Rev. J. F. T. Hallowes. A concert was interspersed with the reading of the report by the Principal the Rev. H. Marston Andrews an original "college" song words by Revd, Mr. Marston Andrews and music by Miss K. Doyle being one of the musical items. The Principal's report was a long and comprehensive one and amongst other items gratefully noted the hearty support received from the New York Board, and from private benefactors in America, as well as liberal grants-in-aid from the local Government.

One amusements during the last six weeks have been growing small by degrees and beautifully ess." We had a couple of lantern lectures by Mr. R. Welford Fenwick the Superintendent of the "Lantern Mission of India," during November, and an address on "Life in Tehri Villages" by Mr. Greet, who spends much of his time in Tehri Garhwal, and has this season been specially busy there in arranging for the distribution of famine relief. Since the 17th November there has been no public function of any kind, and we are now right into "the winter of our discontent" without anyones summer sun making us glorious. Even the Christ Church choir, such as it was, has totally collapsed. When most of the regular "old stagers" had gone down, the choir was kept going for three or four Sundays by the kindness of Miss Holland of Hampton Court, who allowed some of her senior girls who sing to come and fill "the void." But since the examinations are over, the girls have 'all' gone, and no attempt seems to be made to beat up recruits for a winter choir. This is a "record." Mussoorie Church for many a long year has never been without a choir of some sort. There seems to be a want of "push" somewhere.

"It repenteth me" that I mentioned "the winter of our discontent" just now; for, nature up in Mussoorie adorns herself at the season with beauties surpassing those she is decked with at any other time of the year. A smart walk amongst these wonderful hills at this season, in the clear, bracing air, under a cloudless sky of impenetrable depths of blue, invigorates the body and elevates the mind, raising one's thoughts to purer and higher levels. You saunter along with the brilliant sunshine all around, gleaming through the autumnal-hues, the deep crimson creeper, the many tinted foliage of the trees; you gaze at the mysterious blue of the distant hills, range beyond range, growing dimmer in colour as the distance increases, backed by those grand—those wonderful snows, clear cut against the cobalt of the sky. What gathering of mankind—gymkhana, giddy dance, or sports—can give you the pure joy, akin to adoration, with which this marvellous grouping and colouring fills the soul, and incites a deep longing to become one's self, something more akin to and in harmony with the beauties around one. Across one of the roads "out west" there is a lovely arch formed by trees overhanging the road, a perfect arch from which hang festoons of gorgeously coloured creepers, yellow and deep crimson; with the sun gleaming through the verdant arch looks as if decorated with chains of lovely jewels.

QUILON.

Quilon, 16th Dec.—The local Theological Seminary of St. Teresa is to be abolished, and the Seminarists are to be sent to the Papal Seminary at Kandy, to prosecute their further studies.

The Bishop of Quilon has returned to headquarters after his along pastoral tour in South Travancore.

A successful Variety entertainment and "Lucky Dip" in aid of the Convent of the Lady of Mount Carmel, Tangasseri, was held last evening in the Convent School. The "Dip" commenced at 4 p.m. and was well patronised. The Variety Entertainment commenced at 6 p.m. and a long and entertaining programme was gone through.

A General Meeting of the members of the Quilon Branch of the Catholic Indian Association was held in St. Aloysins High School on the 13th instant, at 5 a. m., the object being to enrol additional members and to appoint a delegate to represent the Quilon Branch at the next Annual General Meeting of the Parent Association, to be held shortly at Mayaveram. The Rev. Fr. Ambrose Gonzaga, Vice-President of the Branch Association, was elected delegate, The President of the Association, I hear, has tendered his resignation, but his successor in office has not yet been appointed.

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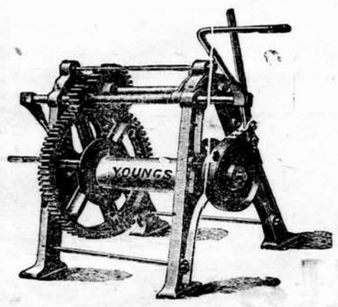

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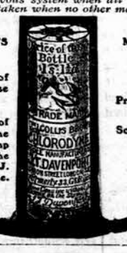

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